Anand's Atlas of Histology

Major.Dr.A.Anand

Web version 1.0

ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

WEB VERSION – 1.0

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THIS ATLAS WILL SERVE AS A RAPID REFERENCE HANDBOOK FOR UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL STUDENTS AND POSTGRADUATES PRIOR TO EXAMS

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ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

THIS BOOK IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS

EACH SECTION CONTAINS COLOUR PLATES

EACH COLOUR PLATE CONTAINS PICTURES IN 10X AND 40X VIEWS

EACH COLOUR PLATE IS FOLLOWED BY A FEW IDENTIFICATION POINTS OF THE PICTURE

SECTION – 1 = GENERAL HISTOLOGY

SECTION – 2 = SYSTEMIC HISTOLOGY

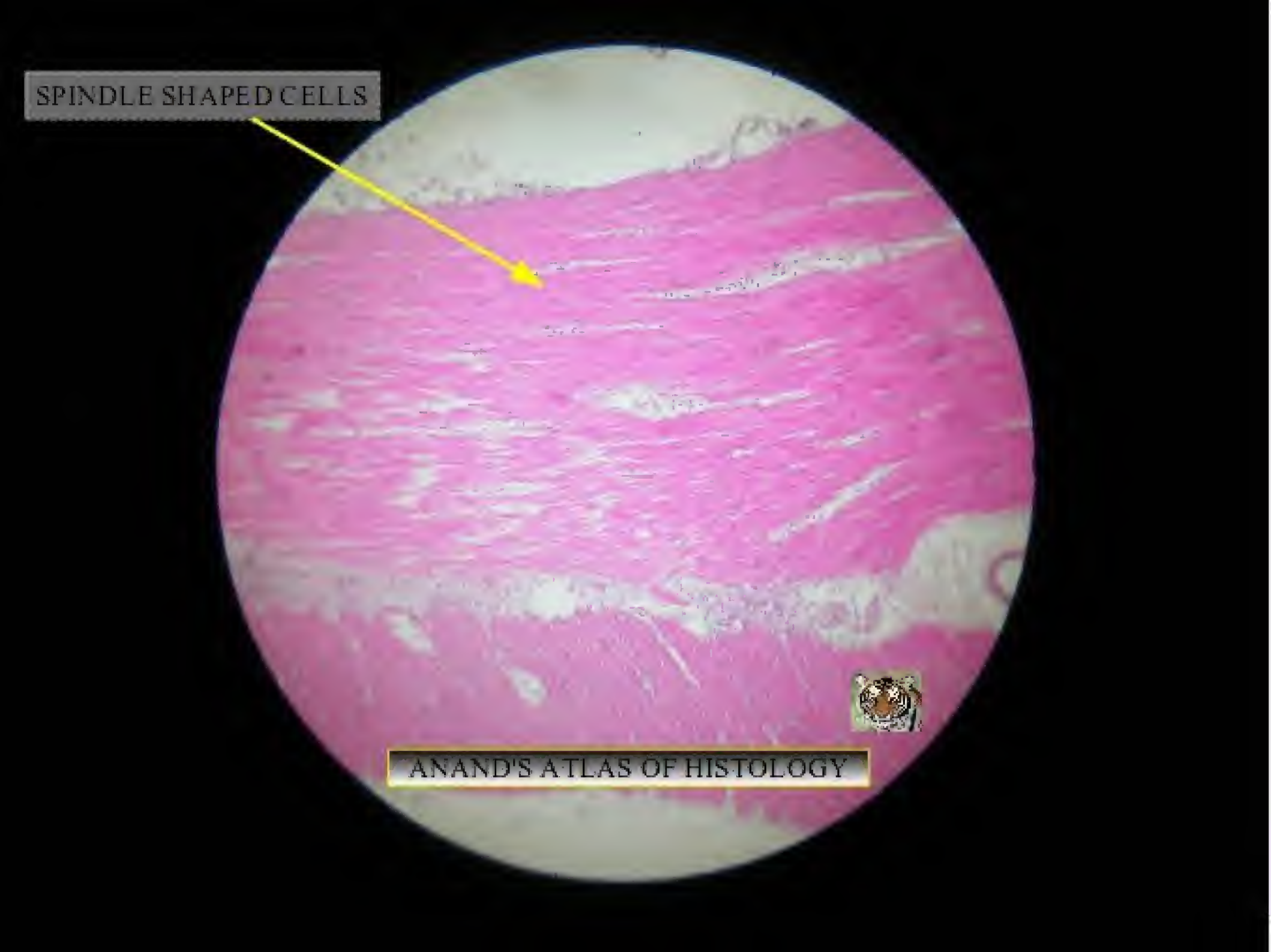
SECTION – 1

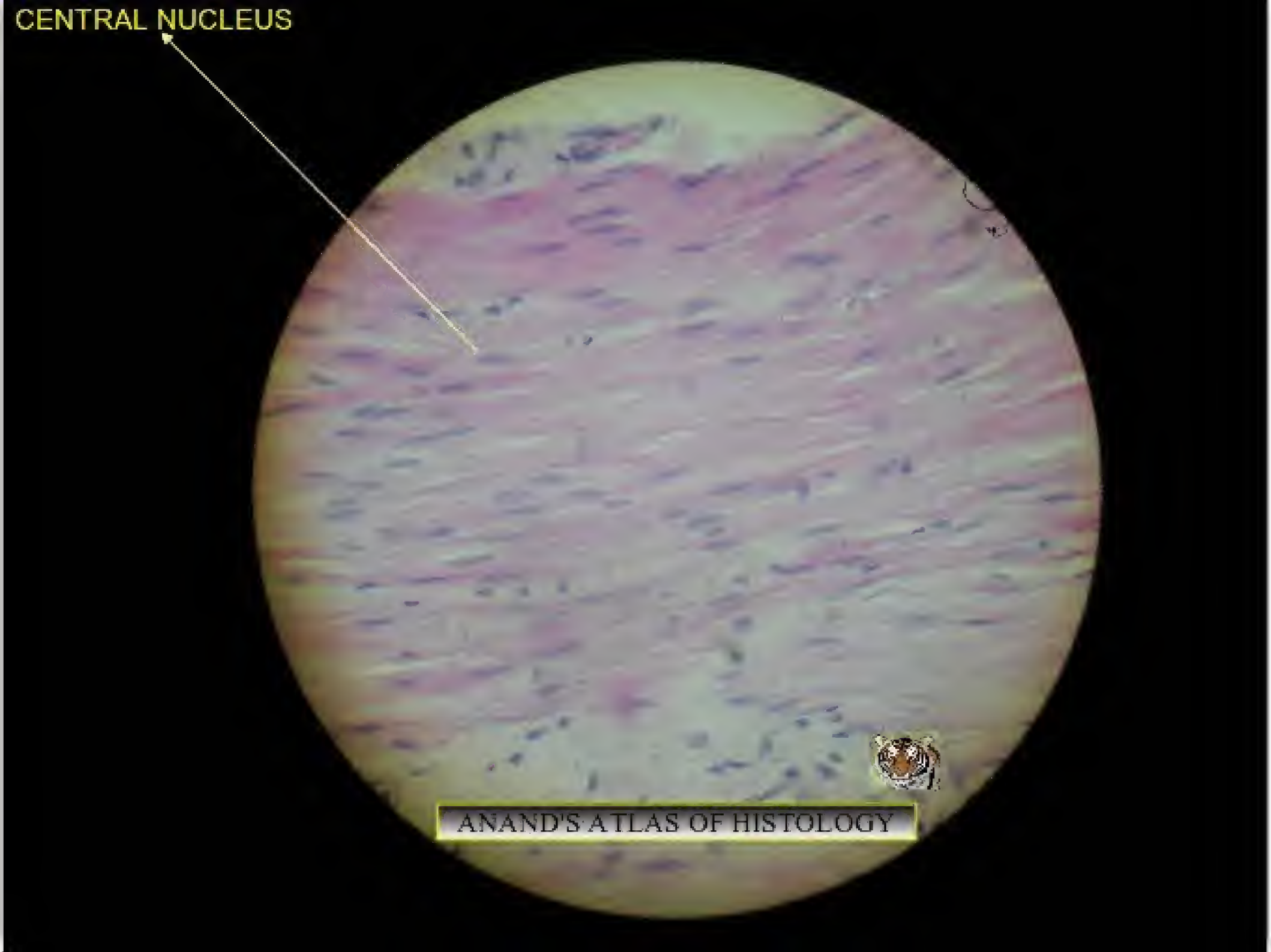
GENERAL HISTOLOGY

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

SMOOTH MUSCLE


SPINDLE SHAPED CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


CENTRAL NUCLEUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

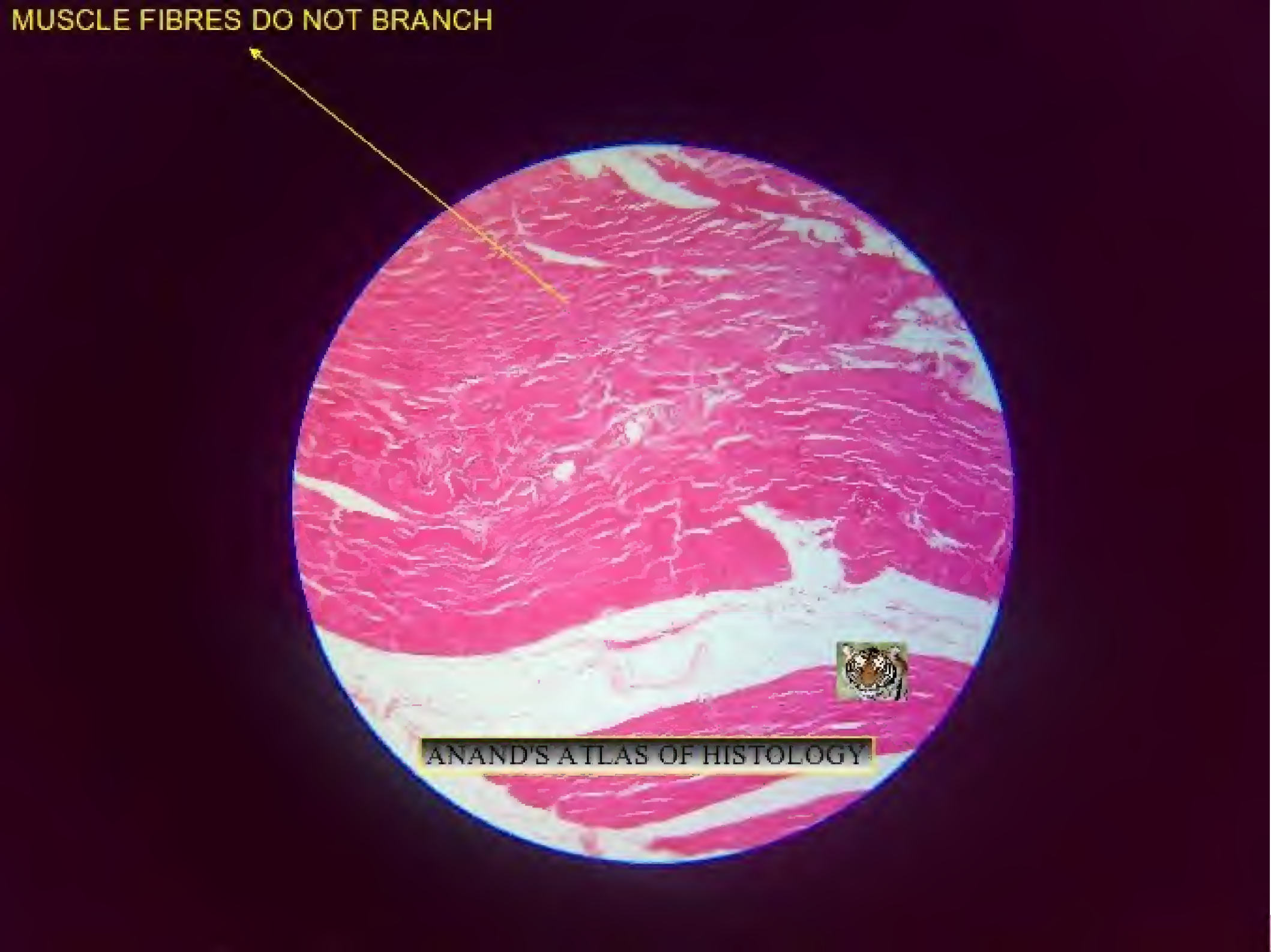
SMOOTH MUSCLE

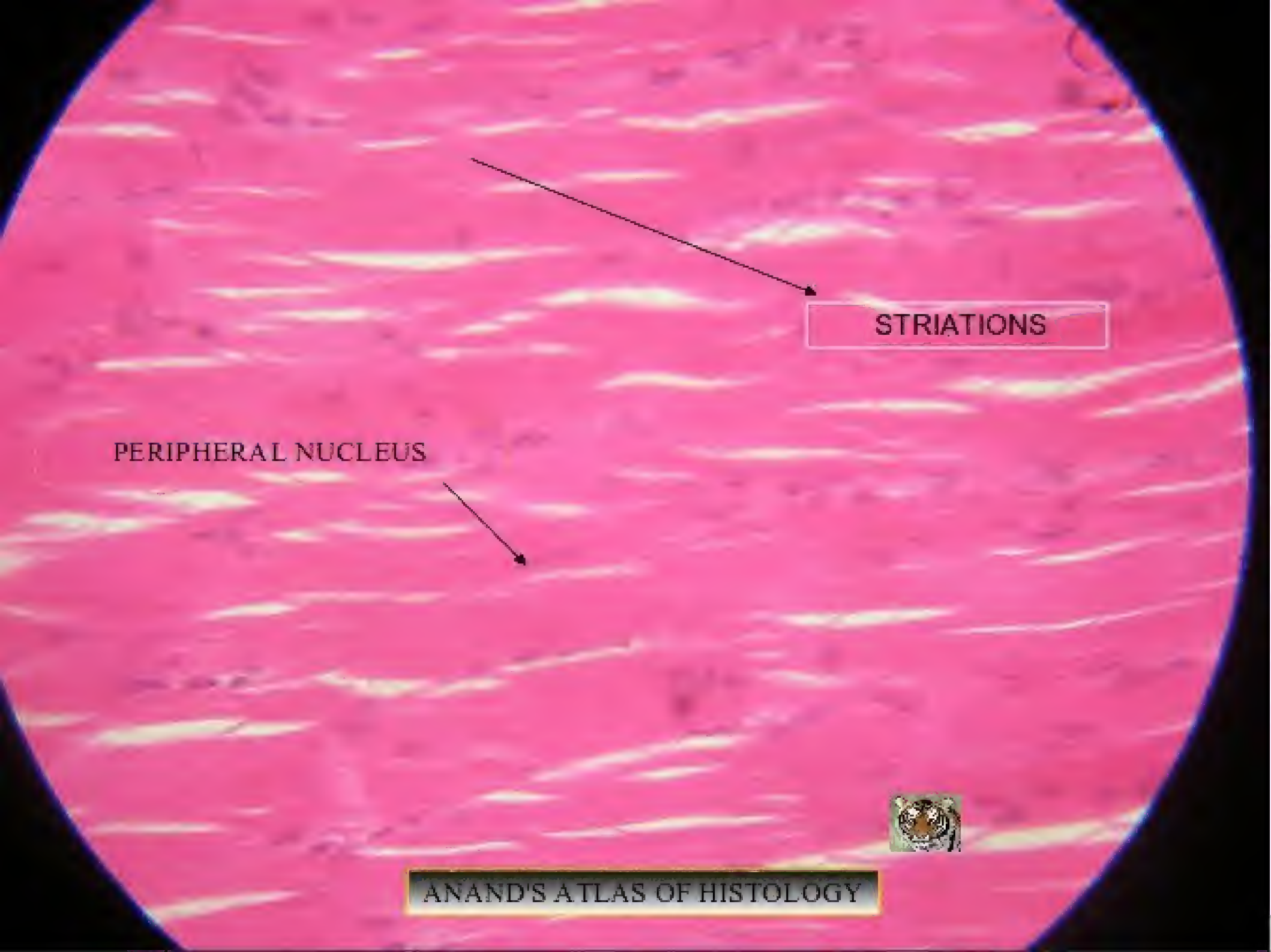
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MYOCYTES ARE SPINDLE SHAPED

2. MYOCYTES CONTAIN CENTRAL NUCLEUS

SKELETAL MUSCLE


MUSCLE FIBRES DO NOT BRANCH
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


STRIATIONS
PERIPHERAL NUCLEUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

SKELETAL MUSCLE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

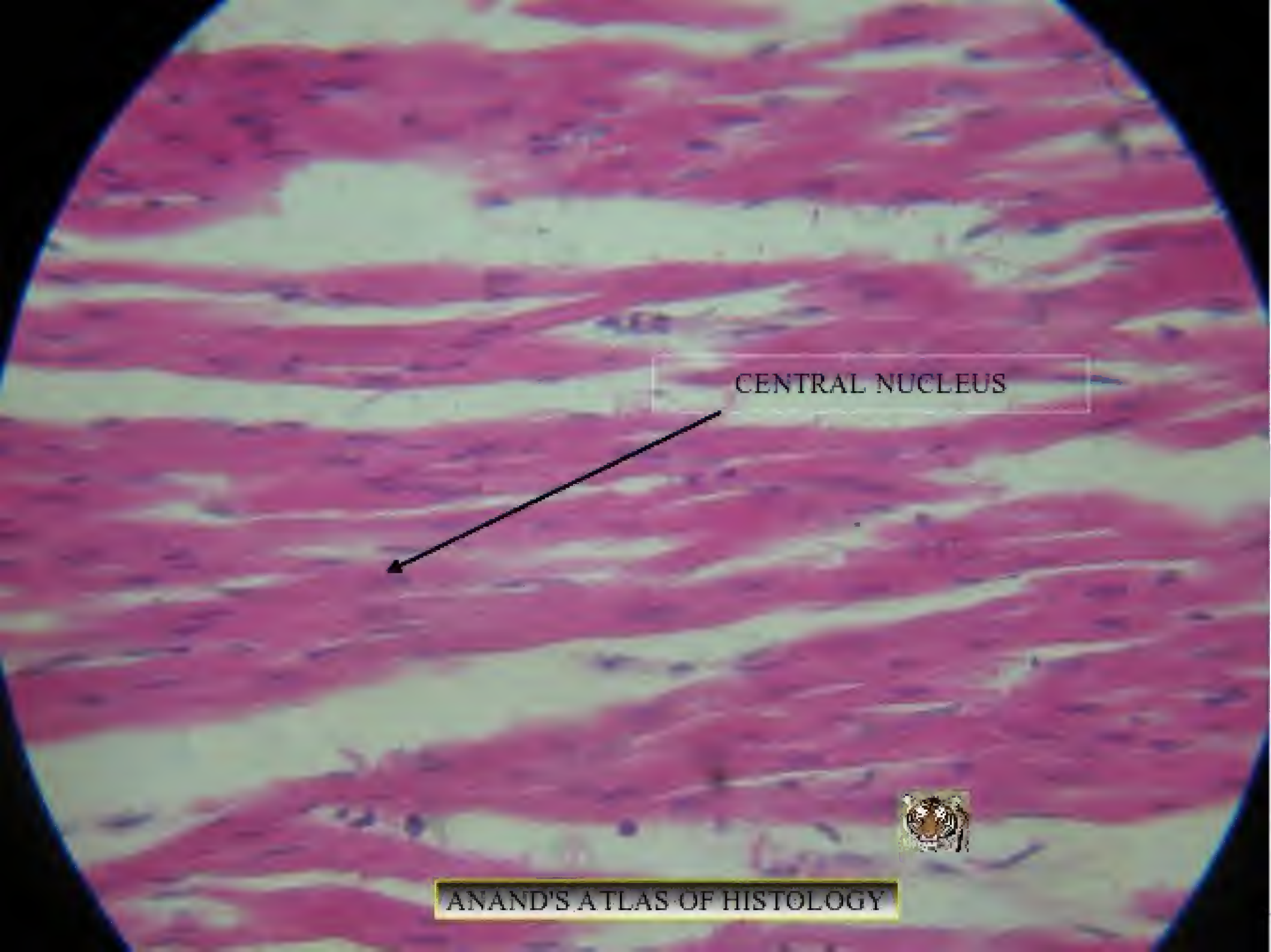
1. MUSCLE FIBRES DO NOT BRANCH

2. NUCLEUS IS LOCATED IN THE PERIPHERY

3. PRESENCE OF CROSS STRIATIONS

CARDIAC MUSCLE


FIBRES ARE BRANCHING
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


CENTRAL NUCLEUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

CARDIAC MUSCLE

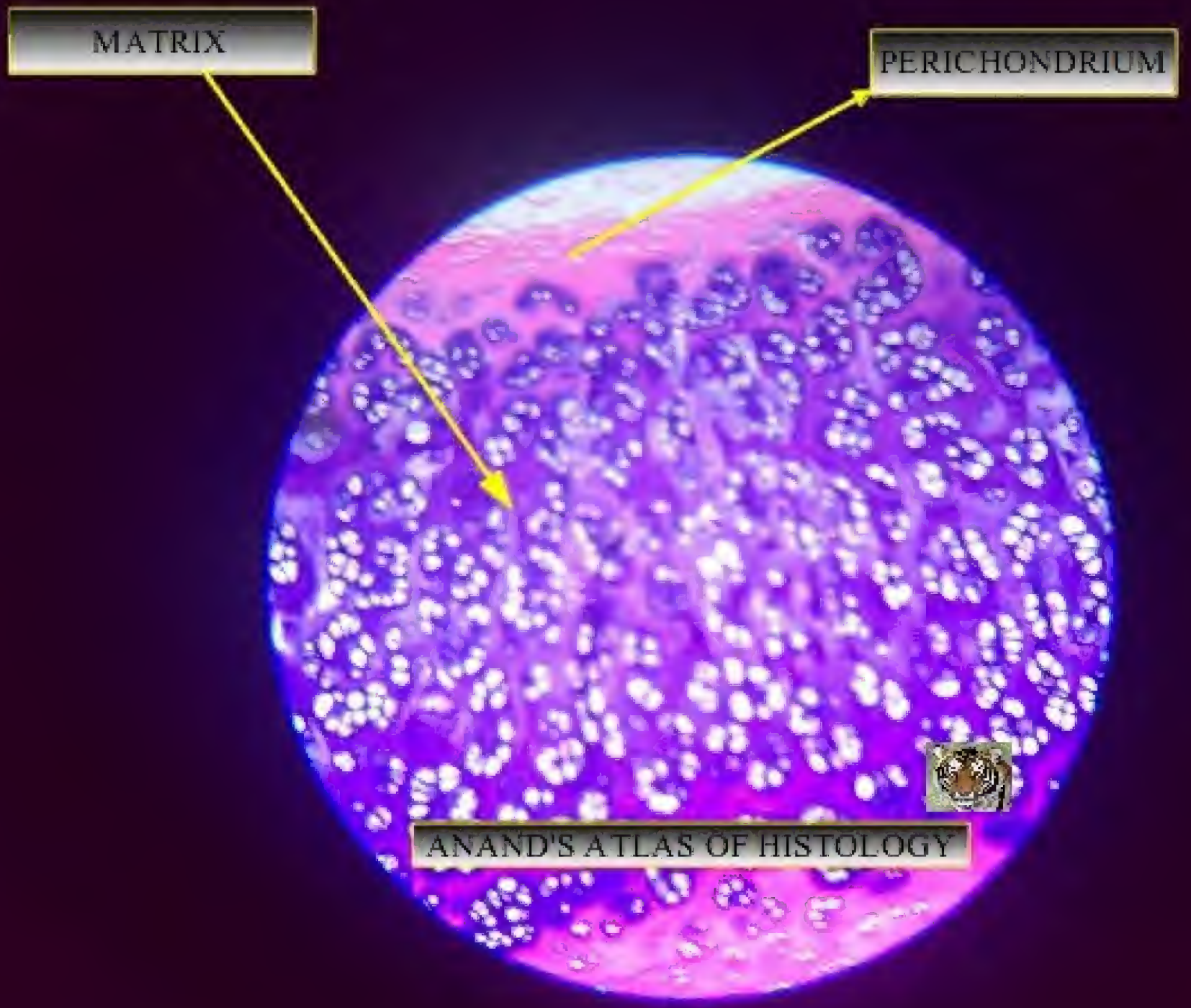
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

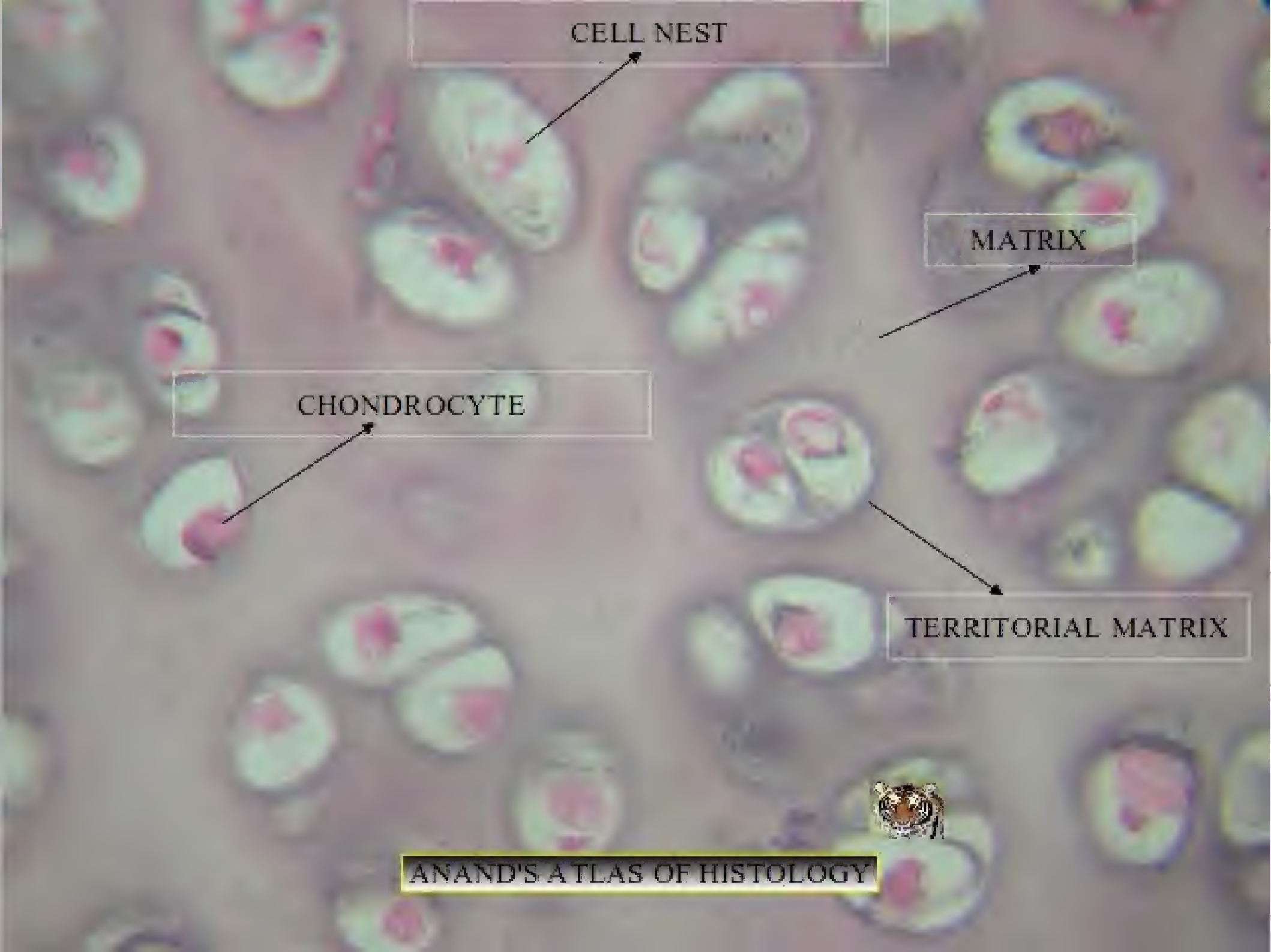
1. MUSCLE FIBRES ARE BRANCHING

2. NUCLEUS IS CENTRALLY PLACED

3. PRESENCE OF INTERCALATED DISC

HYALINE CARTILAGE


MATRIX
PERICHONDRIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


CELL NEST
MATRIX
CHONDROCYTE
TERRITORIAL MATRIX
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

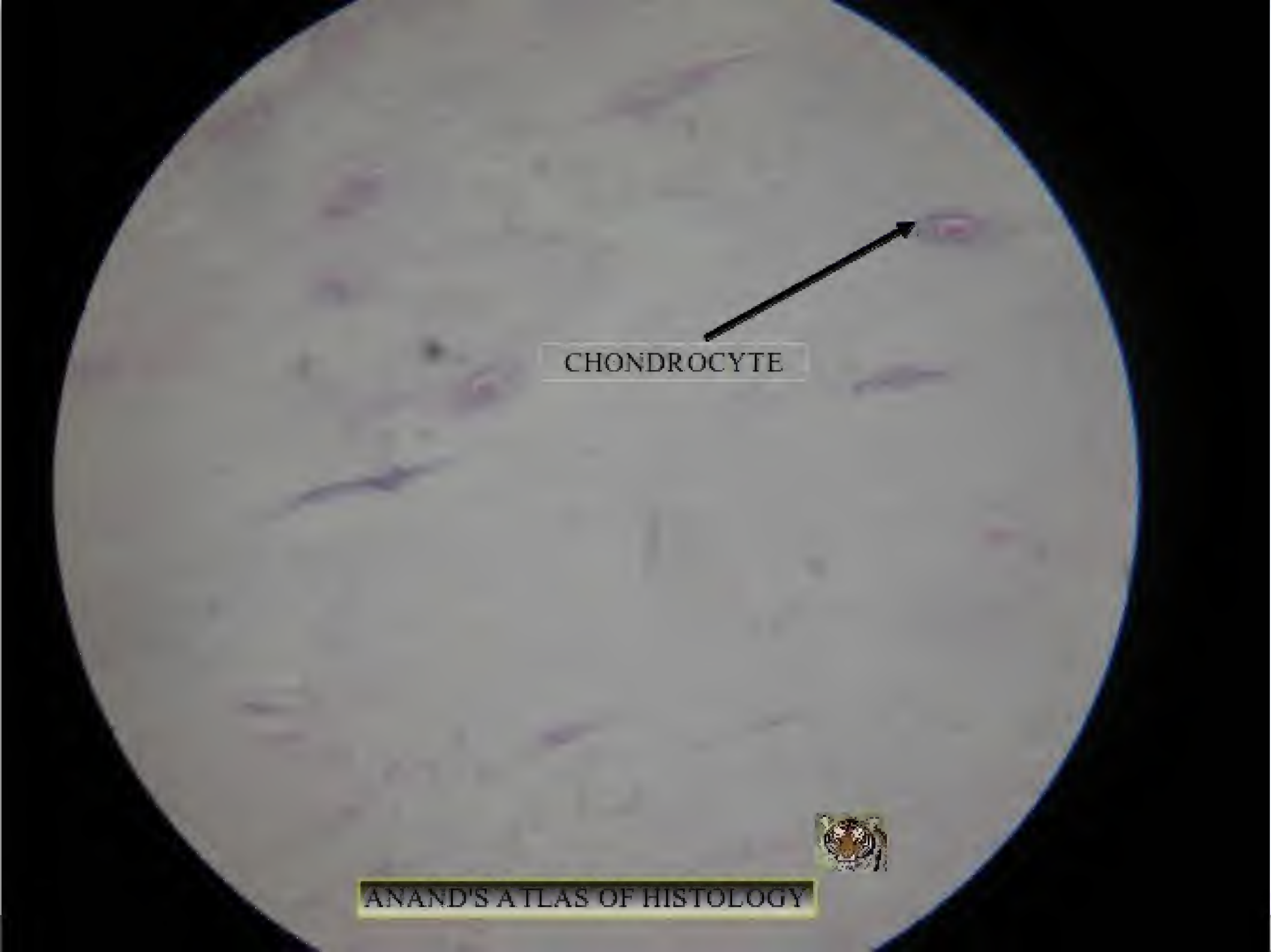
HYALINE CARTILAGE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1.PRESENCE OF PERICHONDRIUM
2. PRESENCE OF CELL NESTS
3. PRESENCE OF CHONDROCYTES IN CELL NESTS
4. MATRIX CONTAINS COLLAGEN FIBRES

WHITE FIBRO CARTILAGE


COLLAGEN FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

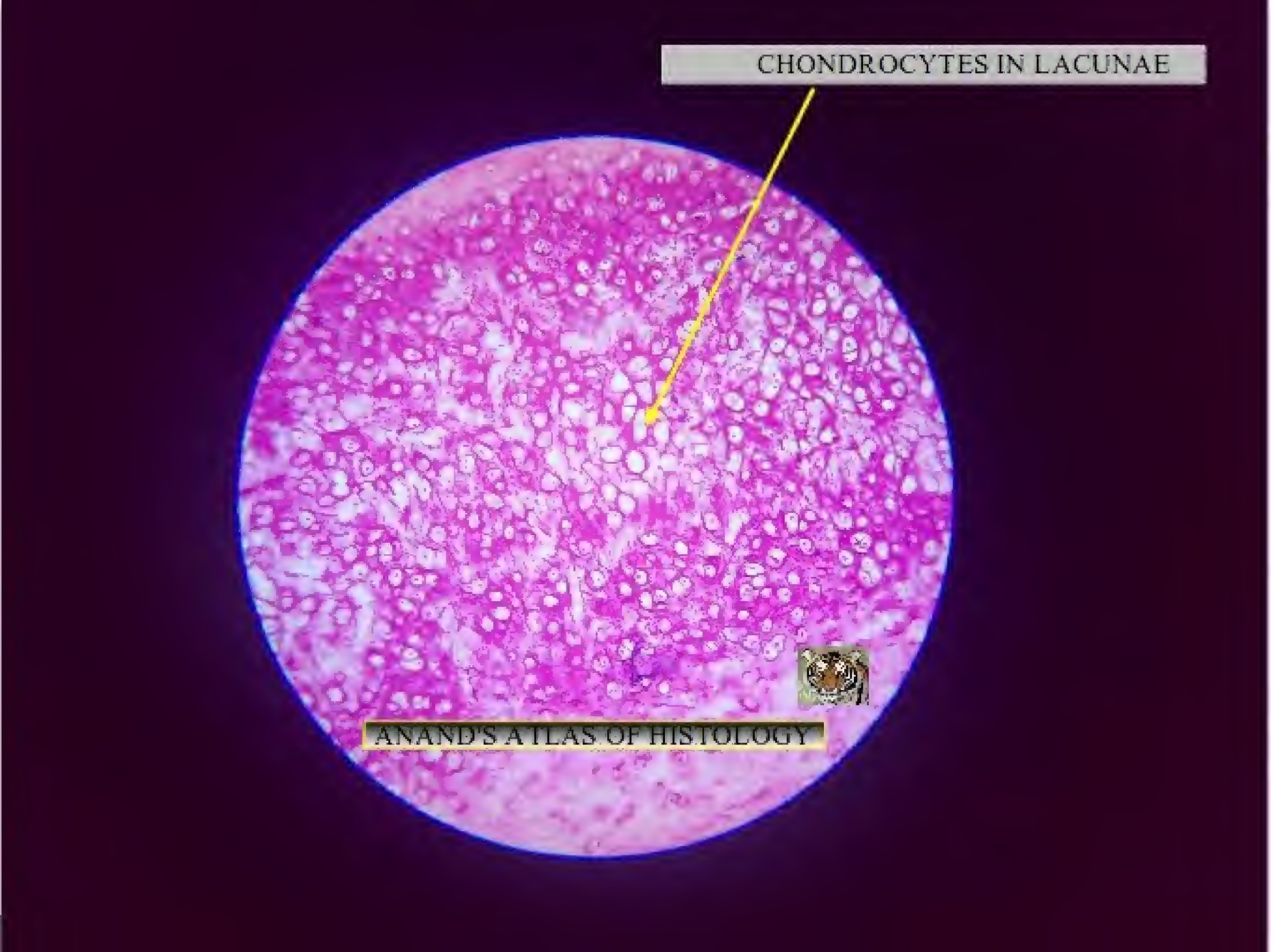

CHONDROCYTE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

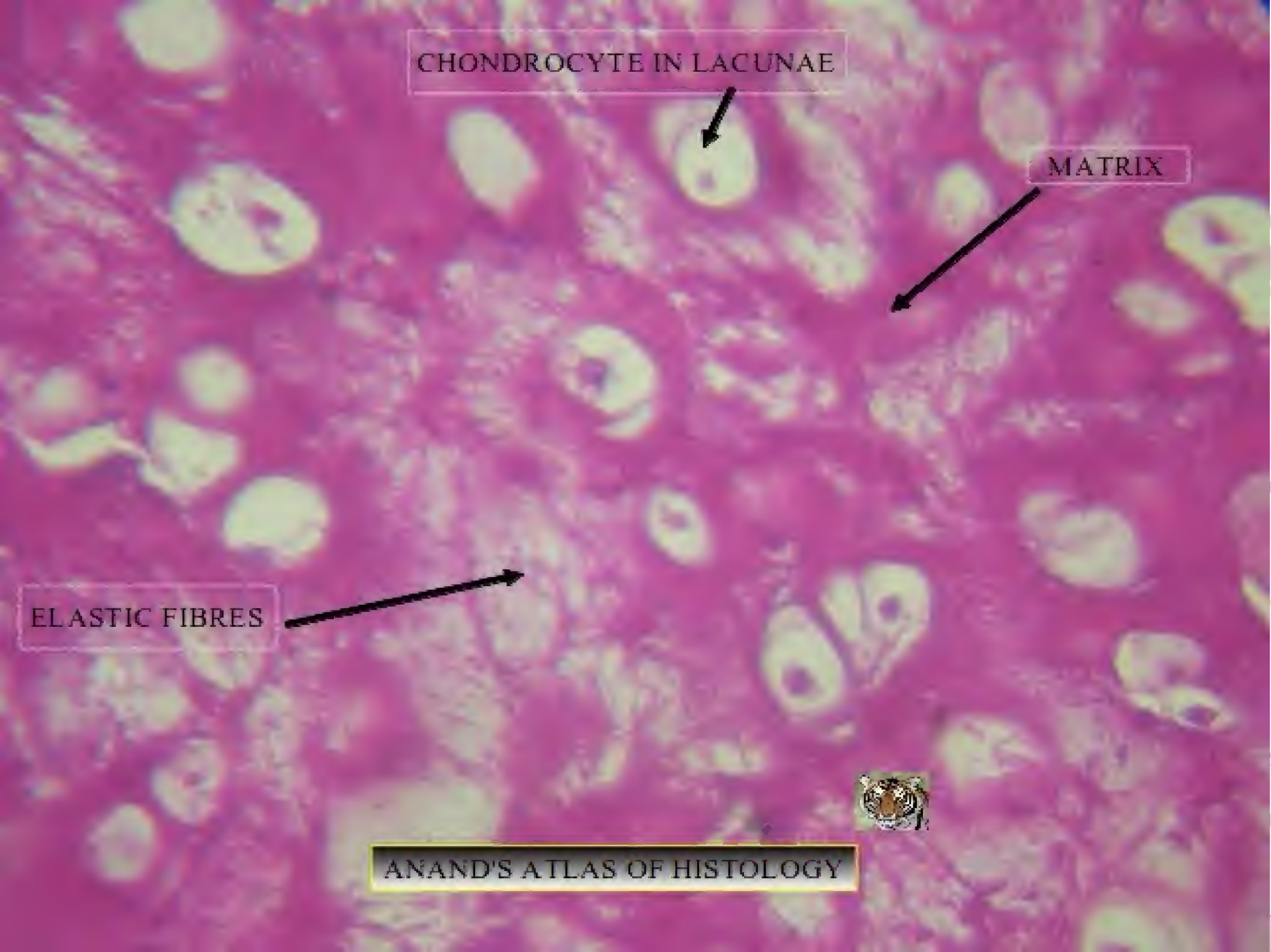
WHITE FIBRO CARTILAGE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. ABSENCE OF PERICHONDRIUM
2. CHONDROCYTES ARE SEEN ARRANGED IN ROWS
3. MATRIX IS MADE OF COLLAGEN FIBRES

ELASTIC CARTILAGE


CHONDROCYTES IN LACUNAE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


CHONDROCYTE IN LACUNAE
MATRIX
ELASTIC FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

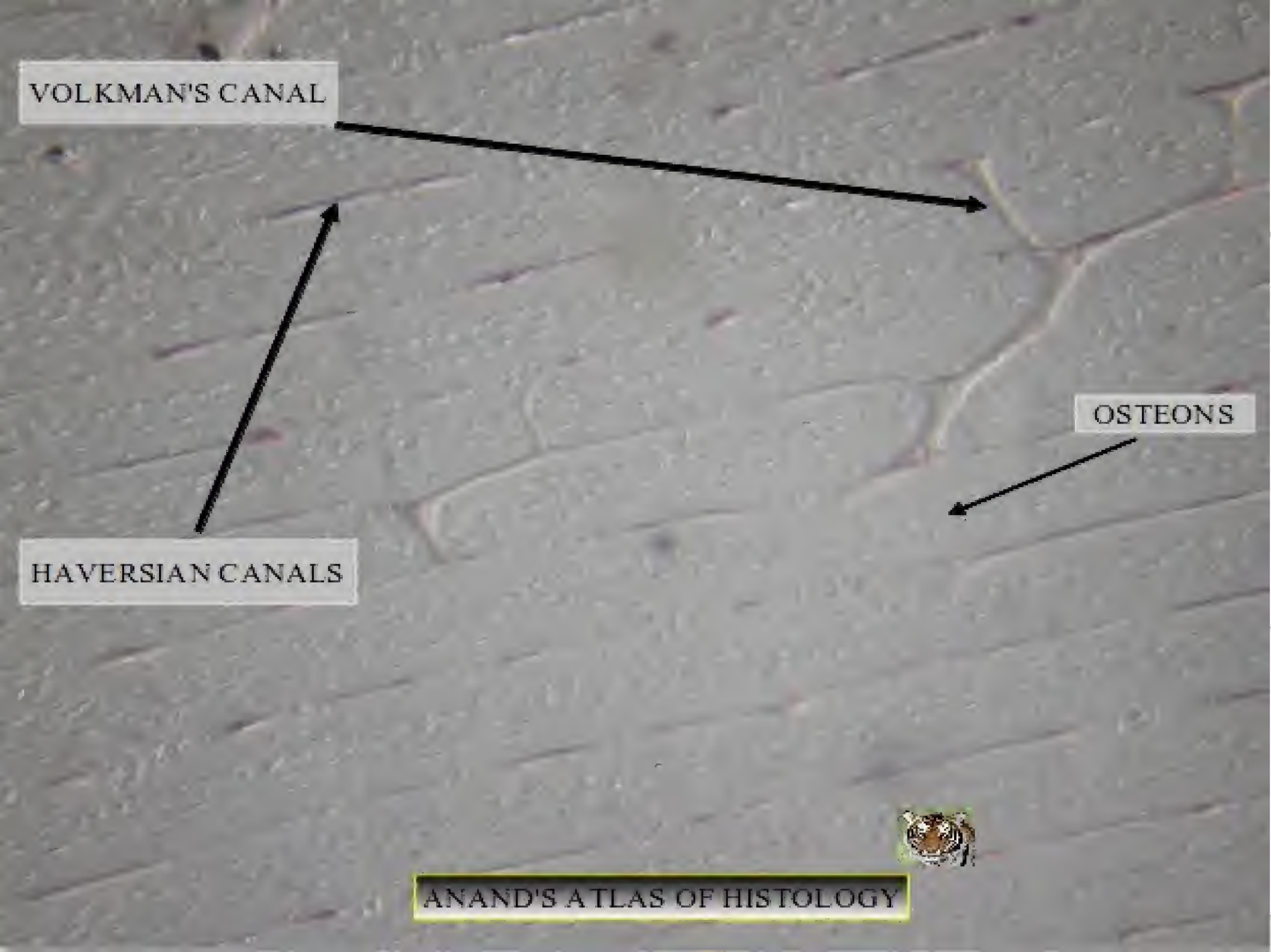
ELASTIC CARTILAGE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CHONDROCYTES ARE PRESENT IN LACUNAE
2. MATRIX IS MADE OF ELASTIC FIBRES PREDOMINANTLY
3. PERICHONDRIUM IS PRESENT

COMPACT BONE – LONGITUDINAL SECTION


COLUMNS
OSTEONS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


VOLKMAN'S CANAL
OSTEONS
HAVERSIAN CANALS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

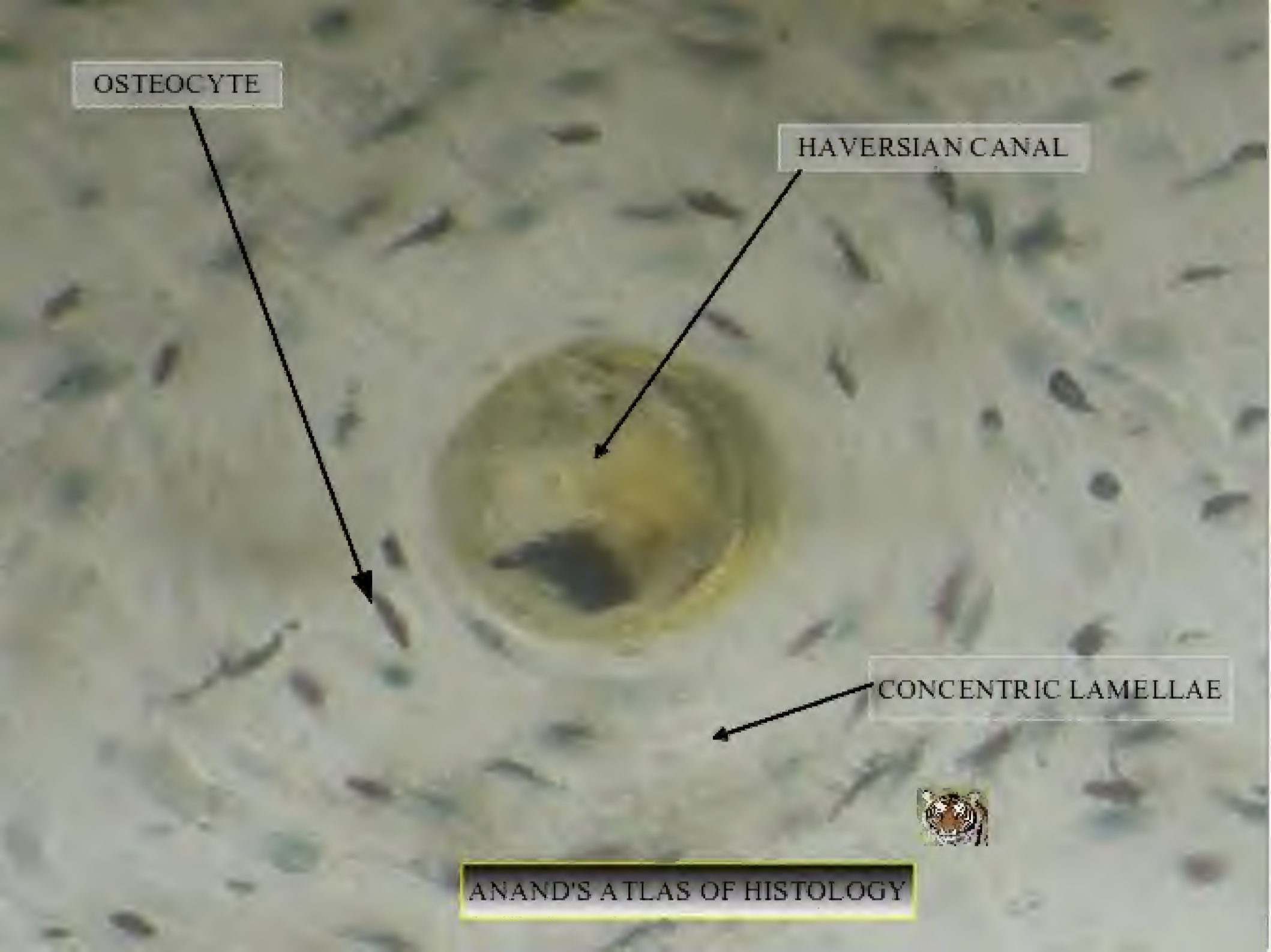
COMPACT BONE - LONGITUDINAL SECTION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. OSTEONS ARE SEEN ARRANGED IN COLUMNS
2. VOLKMAN'S CANALS CONNECT HAVERSIAN CANALS WITH THE PERIOSTEUM

COMPACT BONE – TRANSVERSE SECTION


INTERSTITIAL LAMELLAE
CONCENTRIC LAMELLAE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

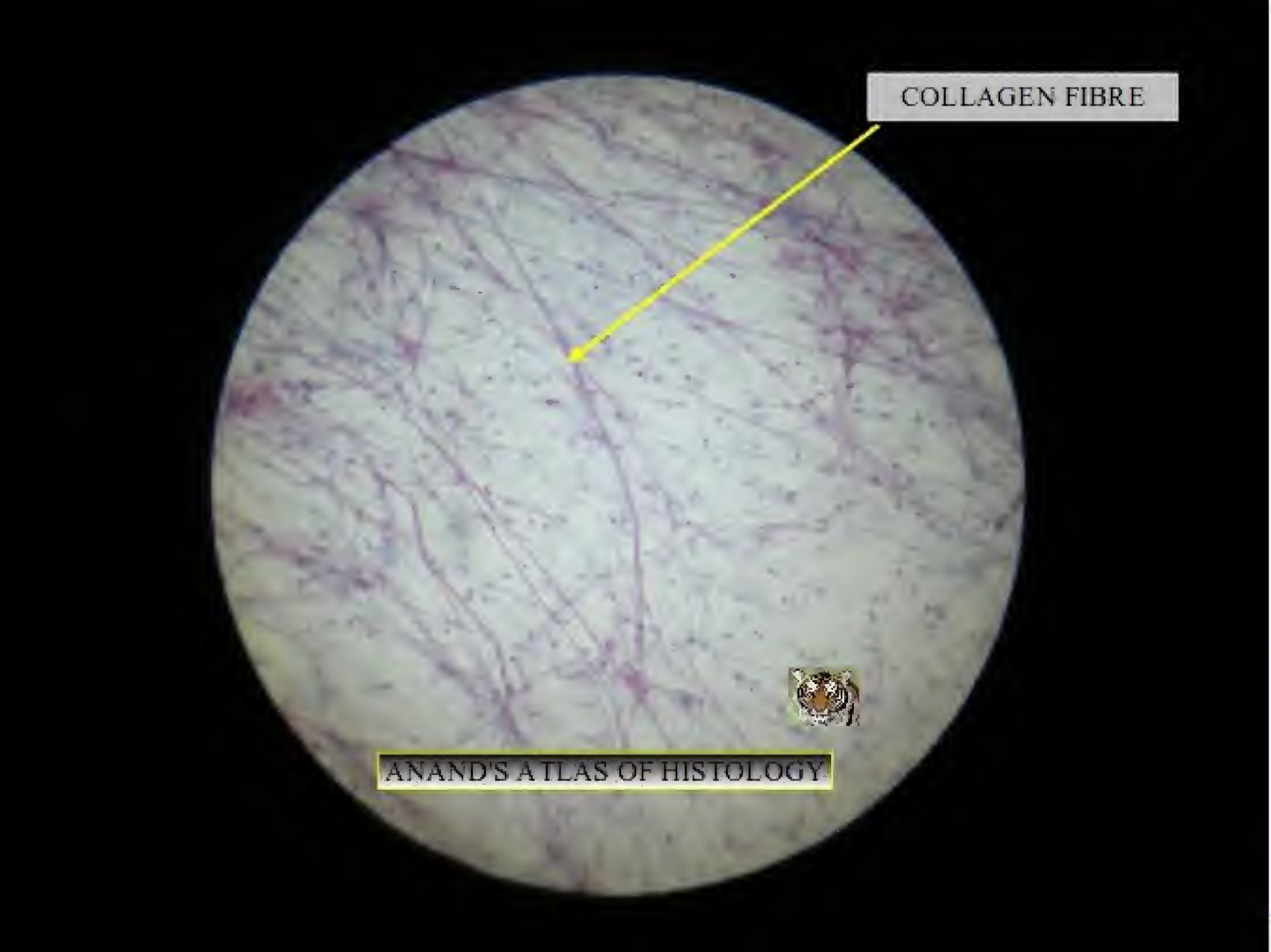

OSTEOCYTE
HAVERSIAN CANAL
CONCENTRIC LAMELLAE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

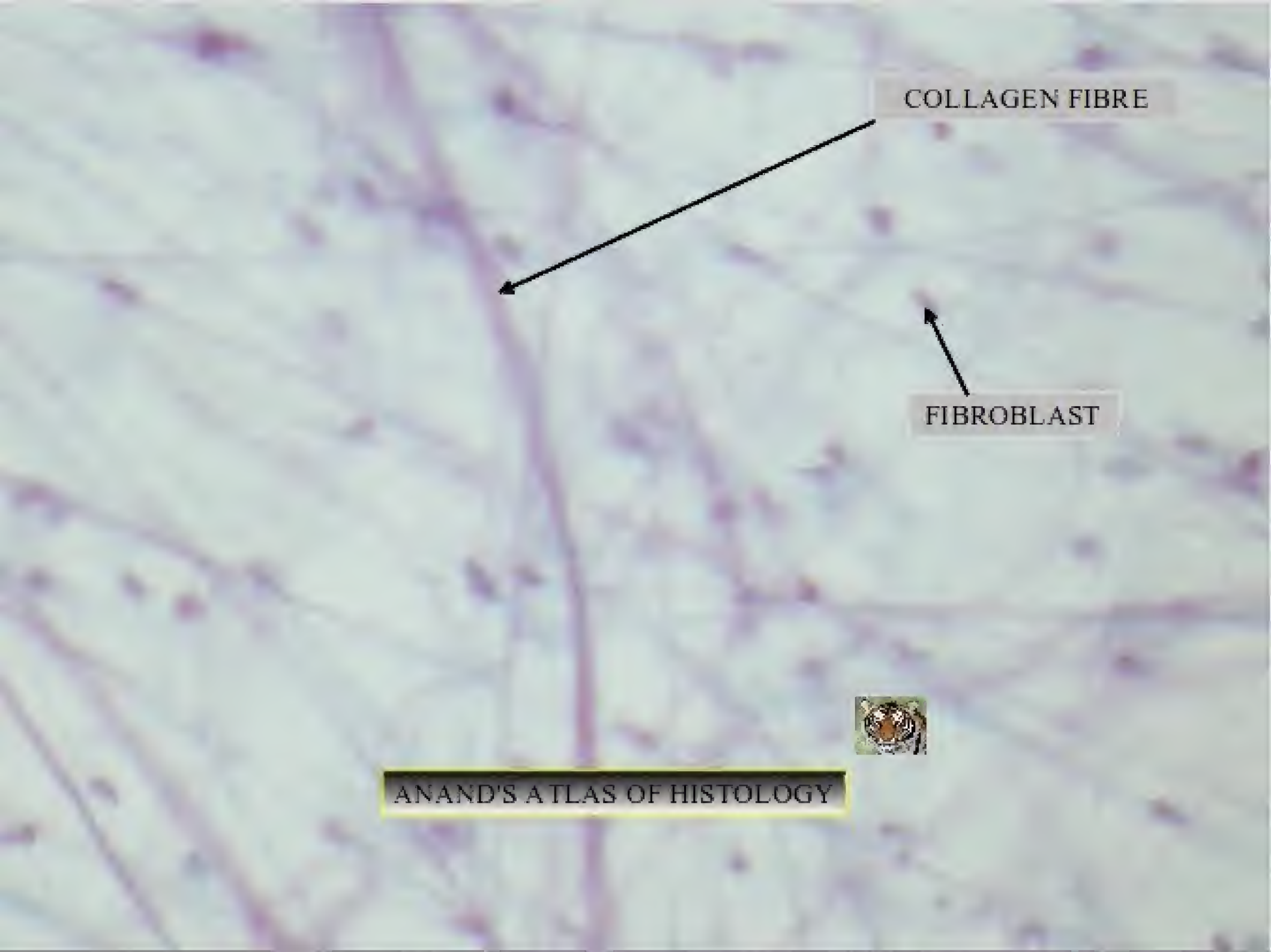
COMPACT BONE – TRANSVERSE SECTION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CONCENTRIC LAMELLAR ARRANGEMENT OF OSTEONS
2. INTERSTITIAL LAMELLAE IS SEEN
3. PRESENCE OF HAVERSIAN CANAL

LOOSE AREOLAR TISSUE


COLLAGEN FIBRE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

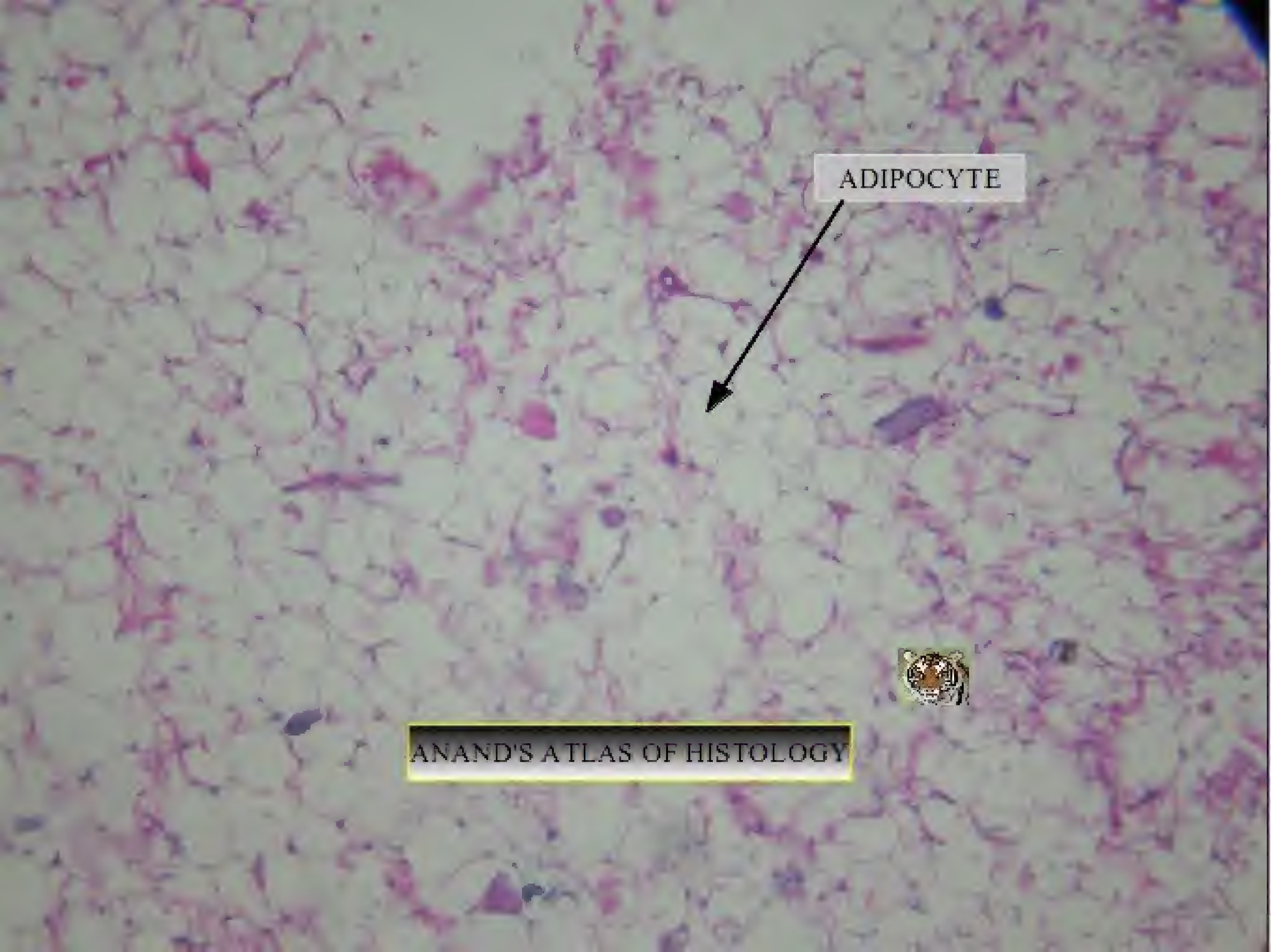

COLLAGEN FIBRE
FIBROBLAST
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

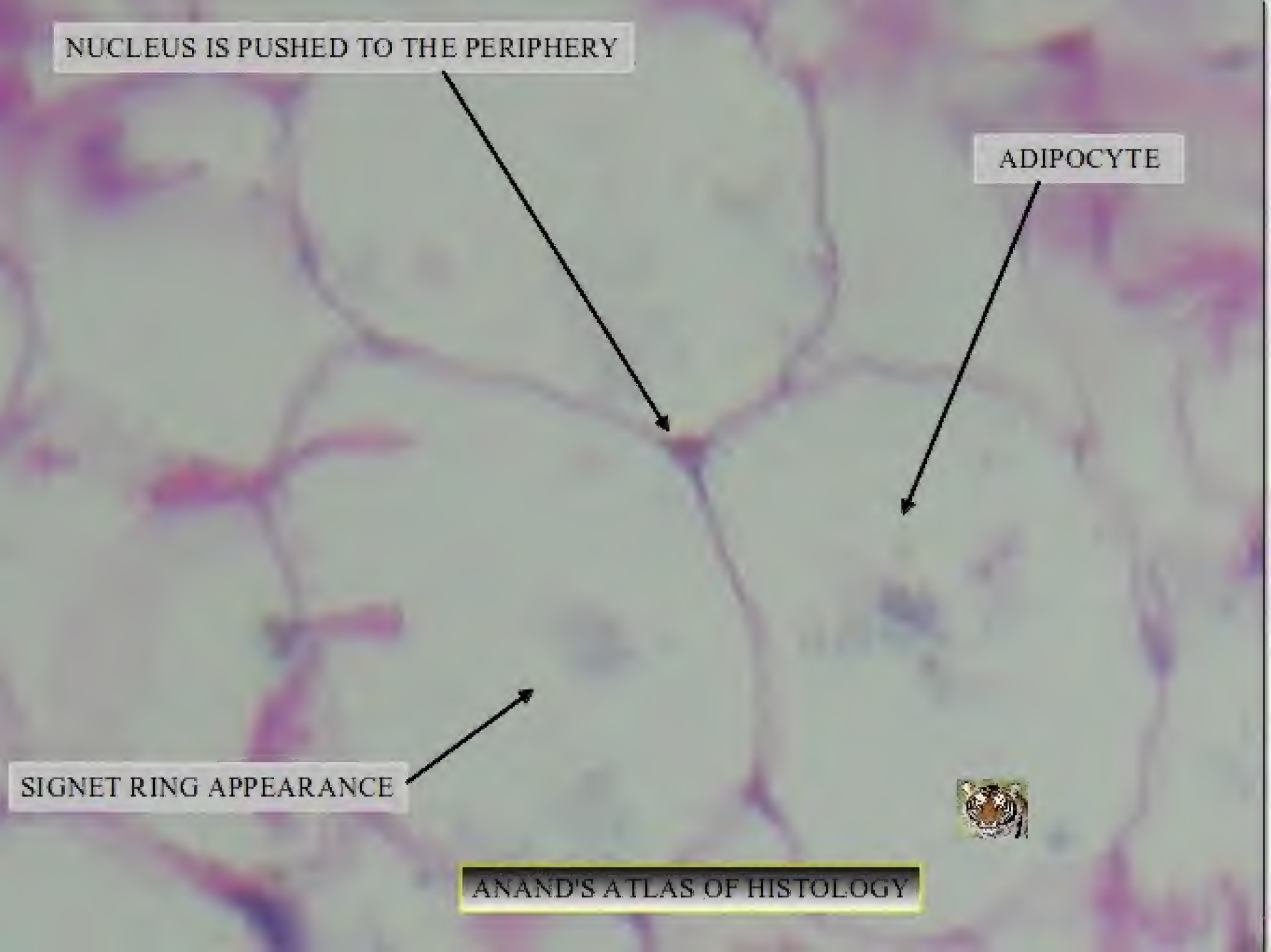
LOOSE AREOLAR TISSUE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LOOSELY ARRANGED COLLAGEN FIBRES ARE SEEN
2. FIBROBLASTS ARE SEEN

ADIPOSE TISSUE


ADIPOCYTE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


NUCLEUS IS PUSHED TO THE PERIPHERY
ADIPOCYTE
SIGNET RING APPEARANCE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

ADIPOSE TISSUE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. ADIPOCYTES ARE SEEN
2. NUCLEUS OF THE ADIPOCYTE IS PUSHED TO THE PERIPHERY
3. CYTOPLASM APPEARS AS A PINK RIM

THICK SKIN


KERATIN LAYER
EPIDERMIS
DERMIS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

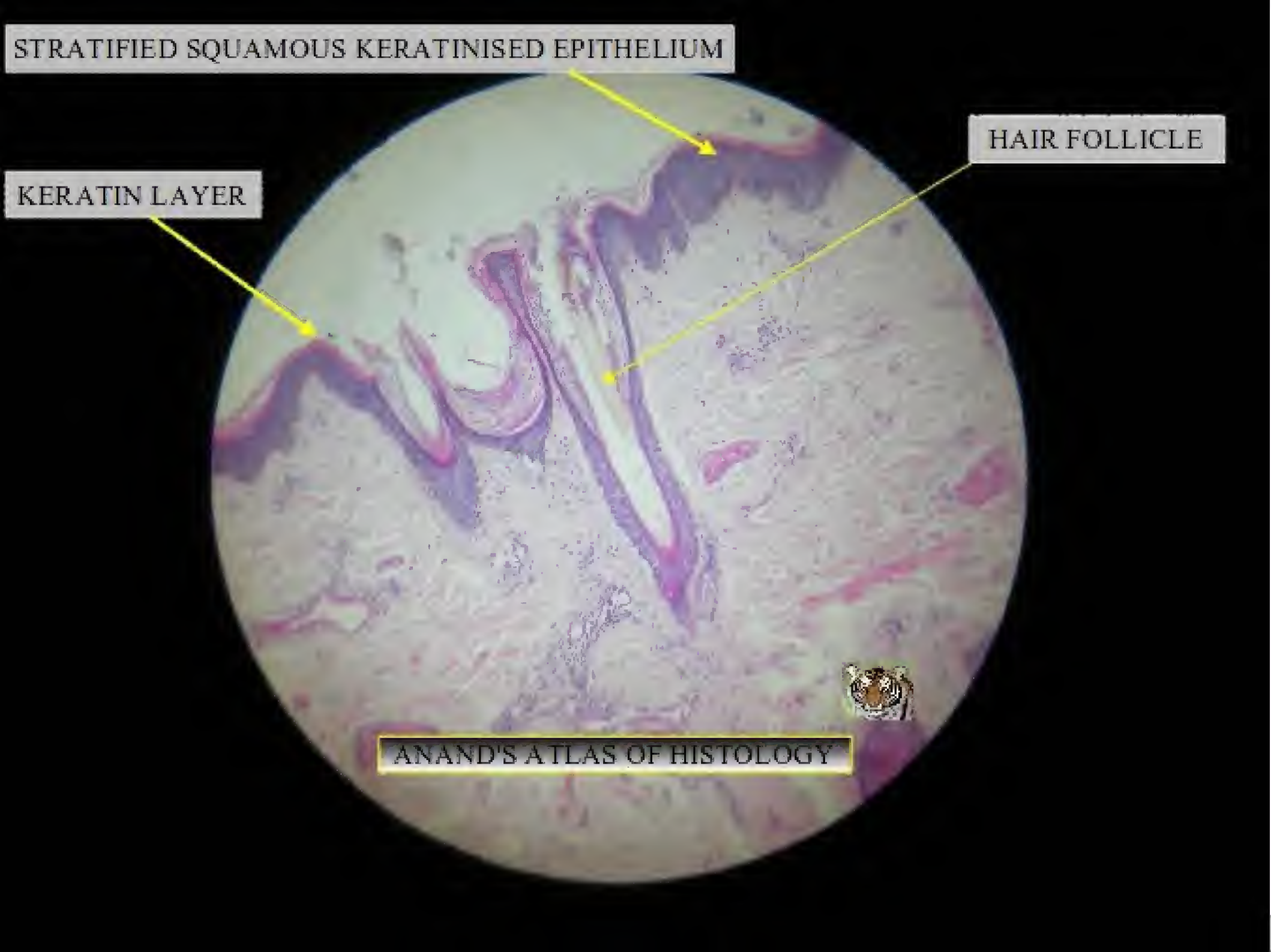

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
EPIDERMAL PAPILLAE
DERMAL PAPILLAE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

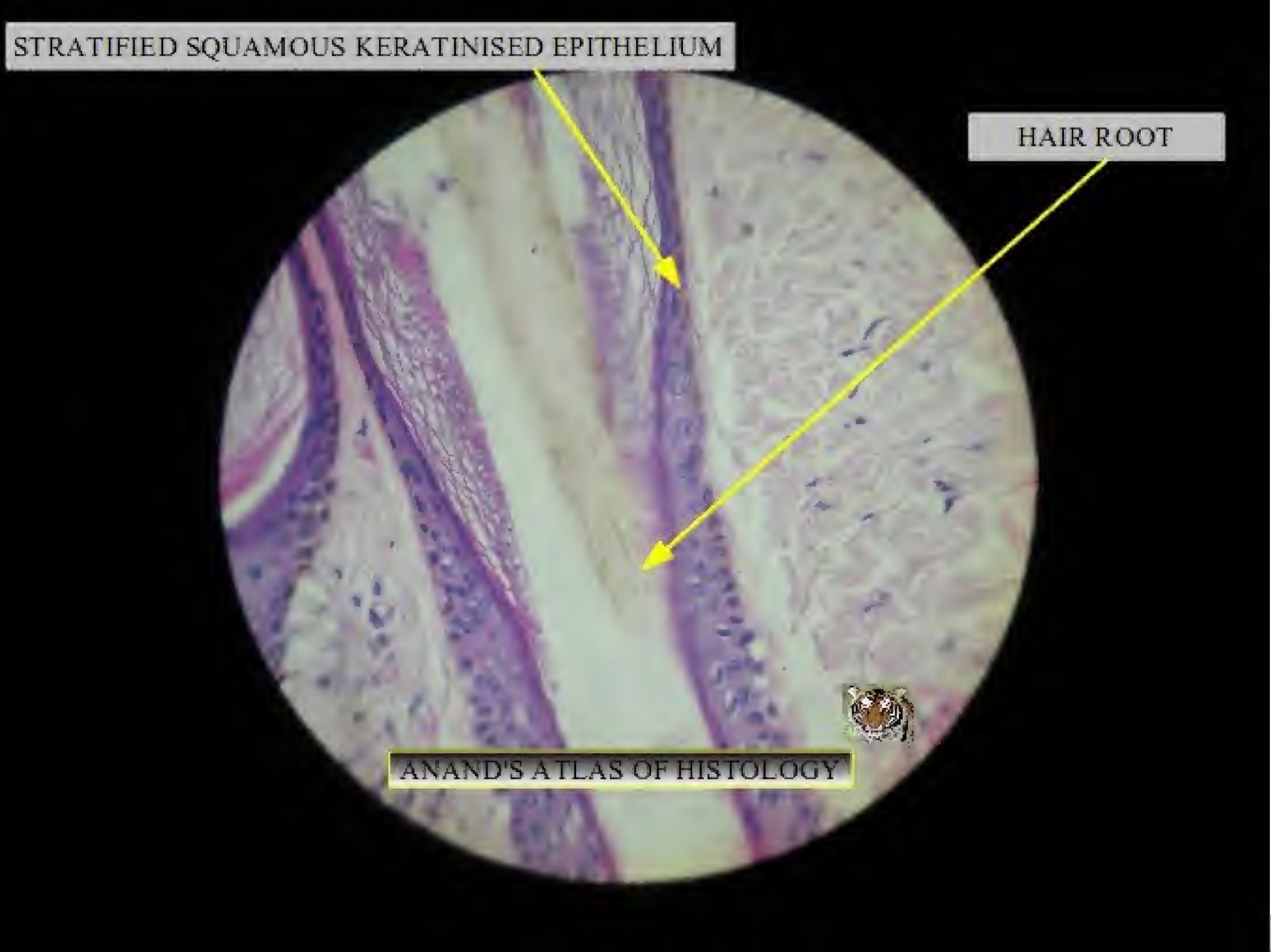
THICK SKIN

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM
2. PRESENCE OF KERATIN LAYER
3. EPIDERMAL PROJECTIONS INTO DERMIS ARE EPIDERMAL PAPILLAE
4. DERMAL PROJECTIONS INTO EPIDERMIS ARE DERMAL PAPILLAE

THIN SKIN


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
HAIR FOLLICLE
KERATIN LAYER
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
HAIR ROOT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

THIN SKIN

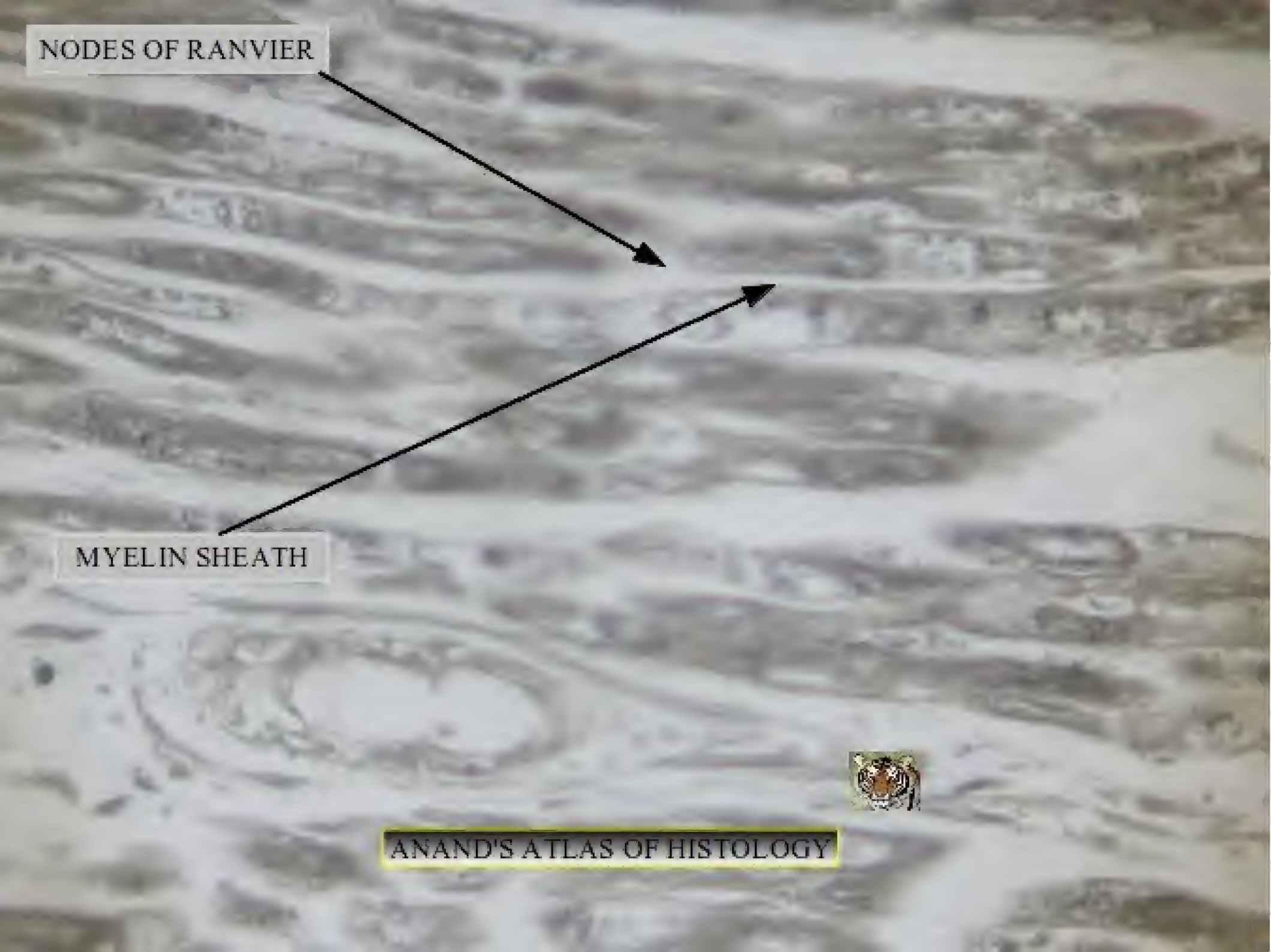
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PRESENCE OF HAIR FOLLICLE
2. LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
3. PRESENCE OF DERMIS AND EPIDERMIS

PERPHERAL NERVE – LONGITUDINAL SECTION

CUT SECTIONS OF AXONS

ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


NODES OF RANVIER
MYELIN SHEATH
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

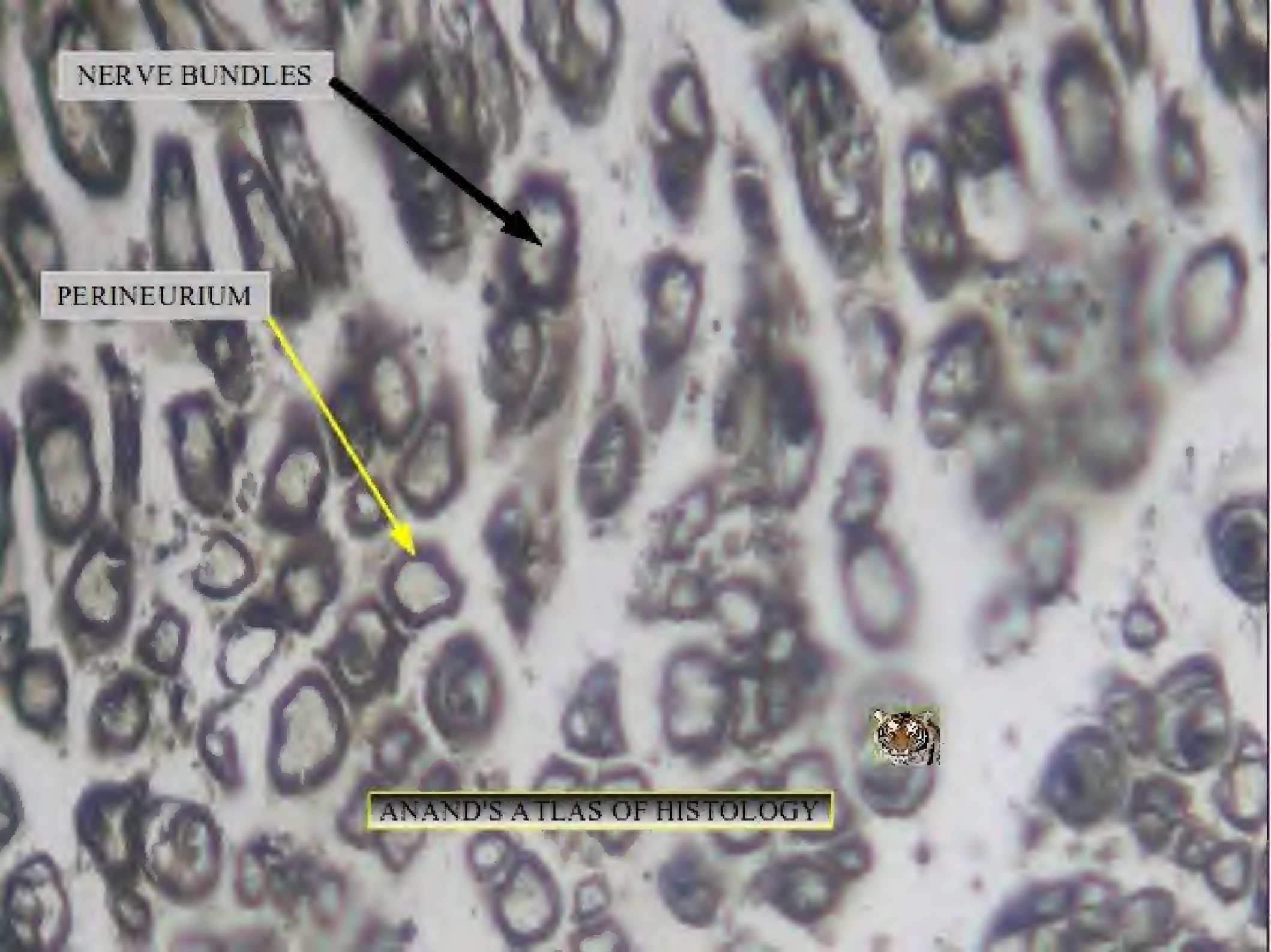
PERIPHERAL NERVE – LONGITUDINAL SECTION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTIONS OF AXONS ARE SEEN
2. AXONS ARE LINED BY MYELIN SHEATH
3. NODES OF RANVIER ARE SEEN

PERIPHERAL NERVE – TRANSVERSE SECTION


NERVE BUNDLES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

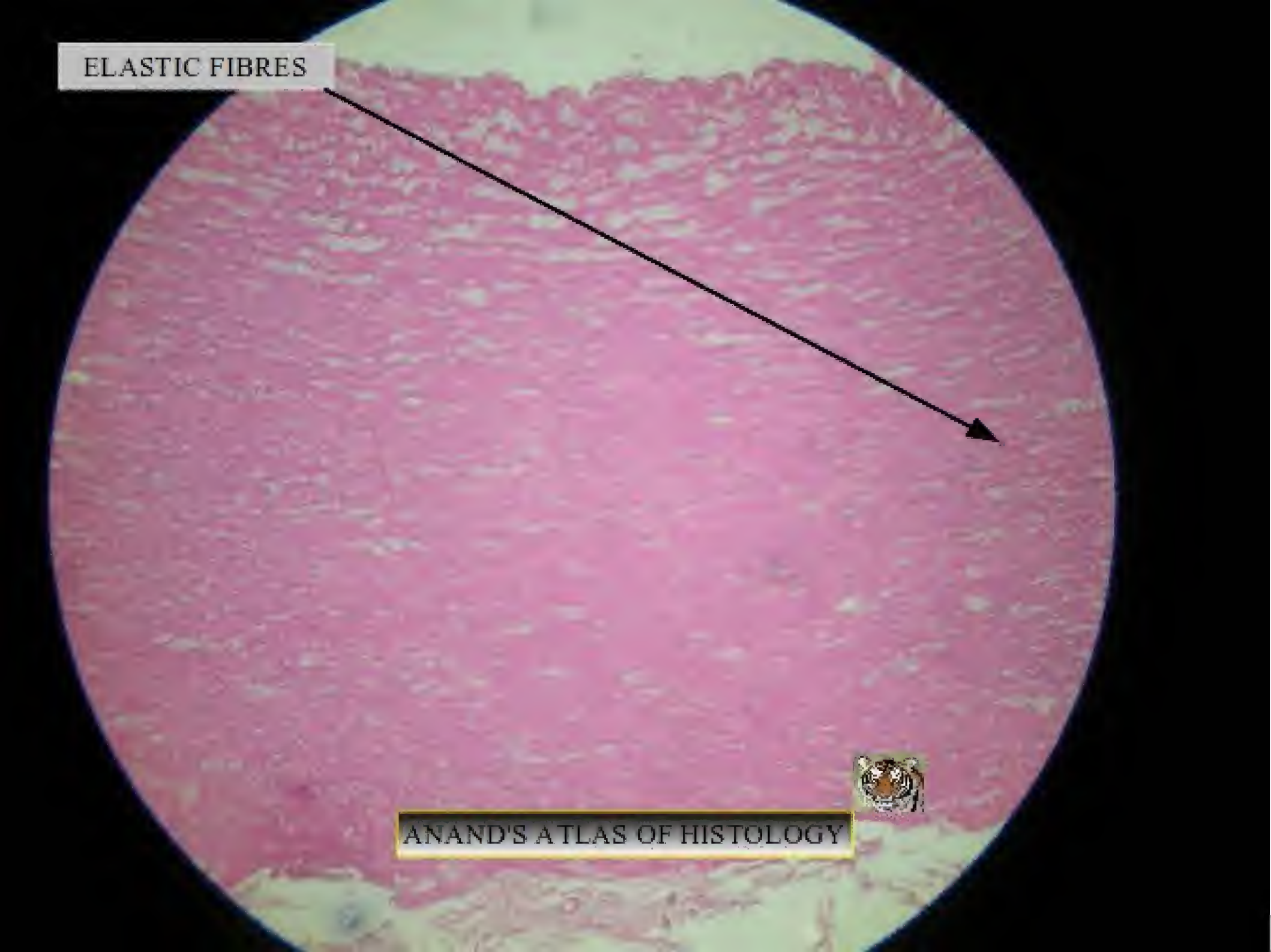

NERVE BUNDLES
PERINEURIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

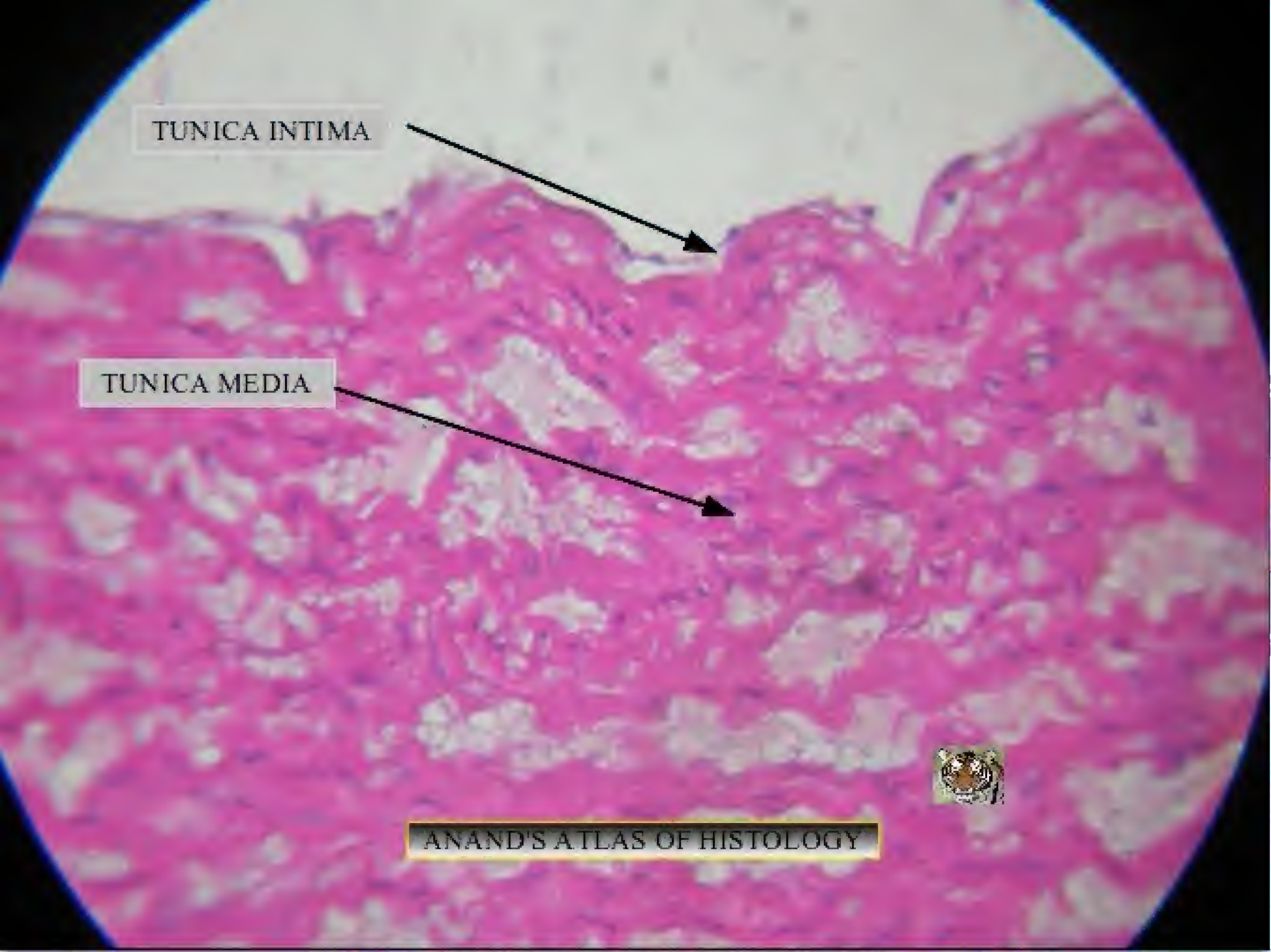
PERIPHERAL NERVE – TRANSVERSE SECTION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION OF NERVE FIBRE BUNDLES ARE SEEN
2. PERINEURIUM IS SEEN

ELASTIC ARTERY


ELASTIC FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

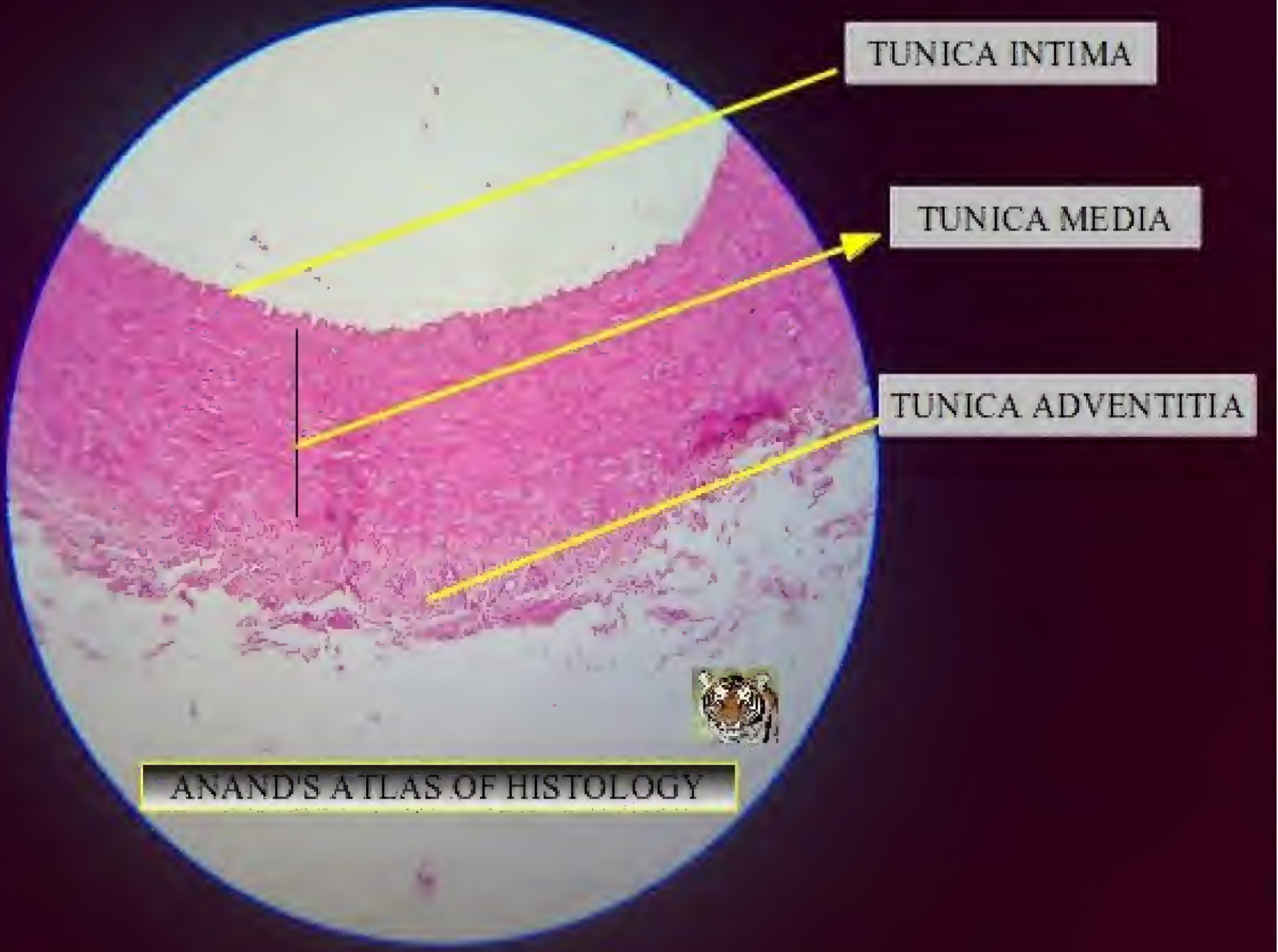

TUNICA INTIMA
TUNICA MEDIA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

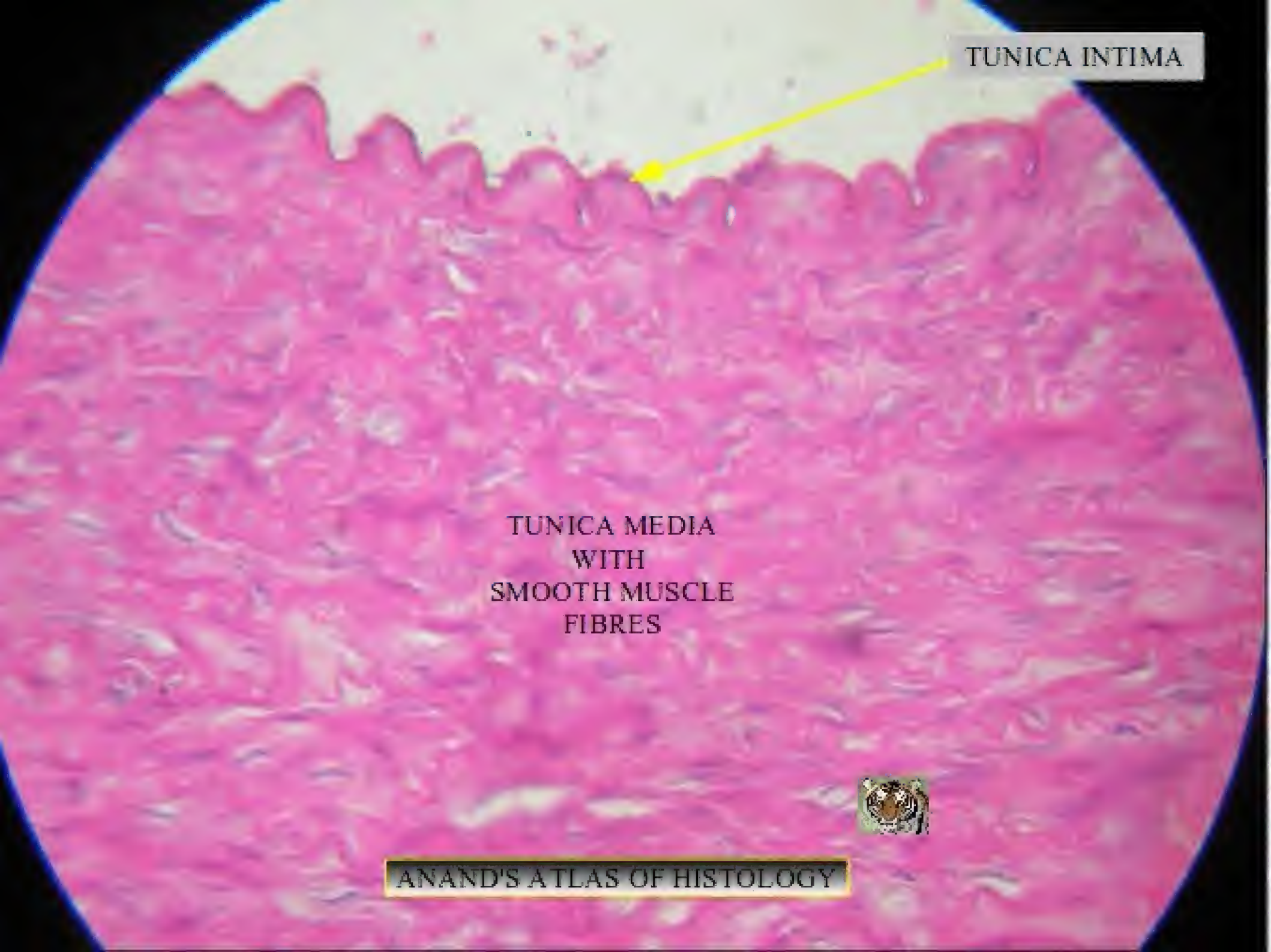
ELASTIC ARTERY

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CONSISTS OF THREE LAYERS, TUNICA INTIMA, TUNICA MEDIA AND TUNICA ADVENTITIA FROM INSIDE TO OUTSIDE
2. TUNICA MEDIA IS LARGE
3. TUNICA MEDIA PREDOMINANTLY CONSISTS OF ELASTIC FIBRES

MUSCULAR ARTERY


TUNICA INTIMA
TUNICA MEDIA
TUNICA ADVENTITIA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


TUNICA INTIMA
TUNICA MEDIA
WITH
SMOOTH MUSCLE
FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

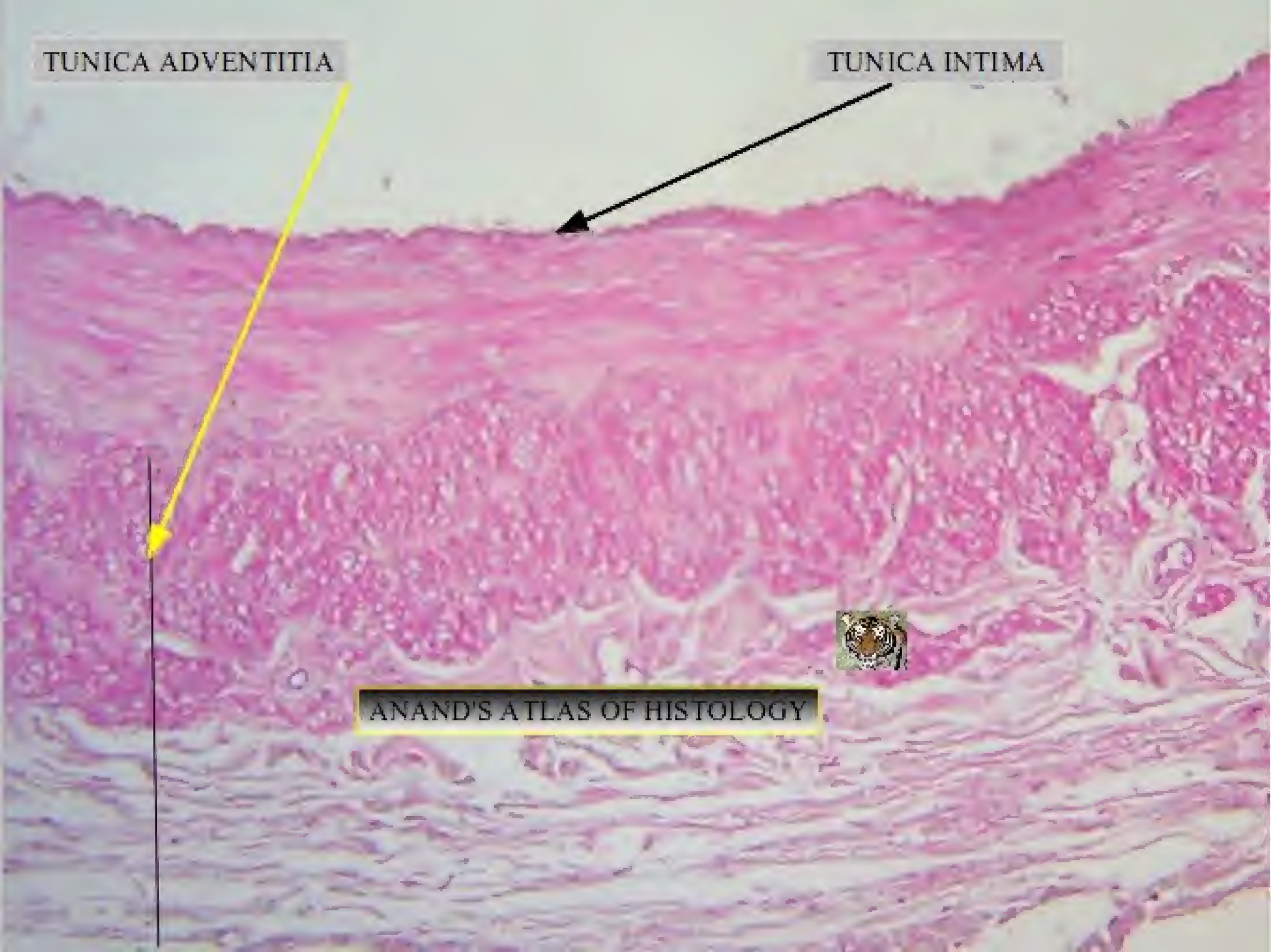
MUSCULAR ARTERY

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CONSISTS OF THREE LAYERS, TUNICA INTIMA, TUNICA MEDIA AND TUNICA ADVENTITIA FROM INSIDE TO OUTSIDE
2. TUNICA MEDIA IS LARGE
3. TUNICA MEDIA PREDOMINANTLY CONSISTS OF SMOOTH MUSCLE FIBRES

LARGE VEIN


TUNICA MEDIA
TUNICA INTIMA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY
TUNICA ADVENTITIA


TUNICA ADVENTITIA
TUNICA INTIMA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

LARGE VEIN

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CONSISTS OF THREE LAYERS, TUNICA INTIMA, TUNICA MEDIA AND TUNICA ADVENTITIA FROM INSIDE TO OUTSIDE
2. TUNICA ADVENTITIA IS LARGE
3. TUNICA ADVENTITIA PREDOMINANTLY CONSISTS OF SMOOTH MUSCLE FIBRES AND COLLAGEN FIBRES

SECTION – 2

SYSTEMIC HISTOLOGY

LIST OF SYSTEMS

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
EXCRETORY SYSTEM
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM – MALE
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM – FEMALE

LIST OF SYSTEMS

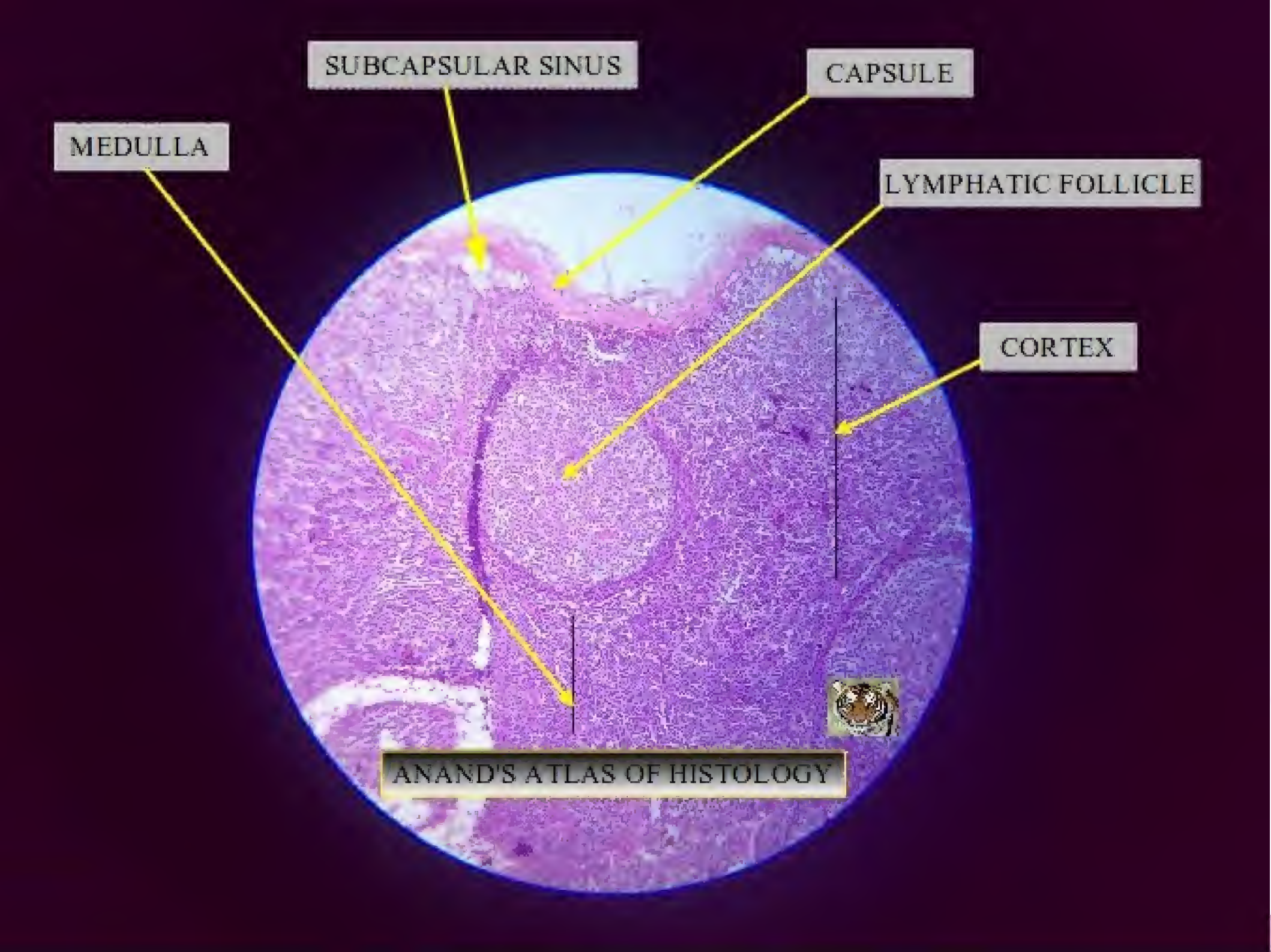
ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
SPECIAL SENSORY ORGANS
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYTEM

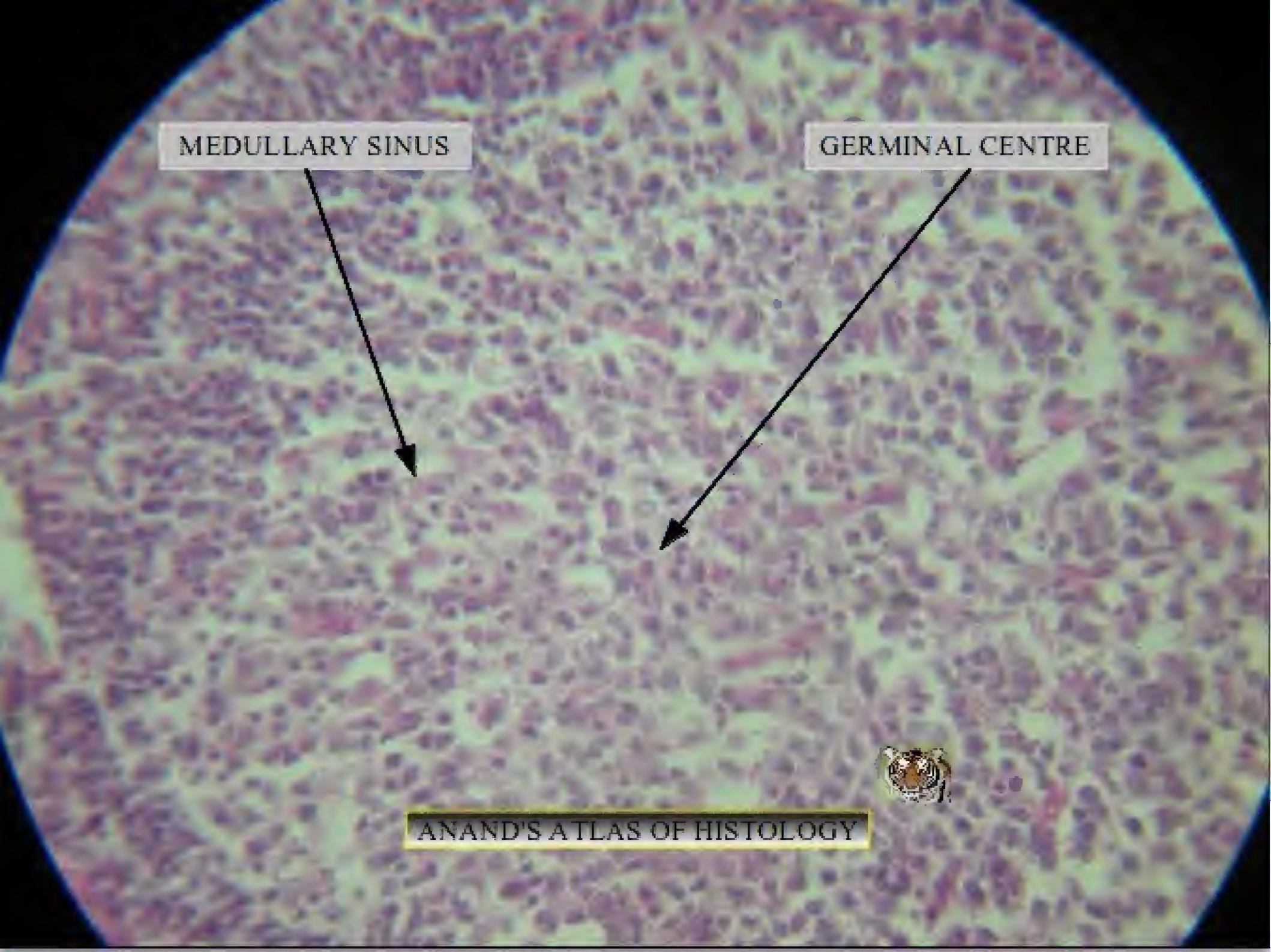
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

LYMPH NODE
SPLEEN
TONSIL
THYMUS

LYMPH NODE


SUBCAPSULAR SINUS
CAPSULE
MEDULLA
LYMPHATIC FOLLICLE
CORTEX
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


MEDULLARY SINUS
GERMINAL CENTRE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

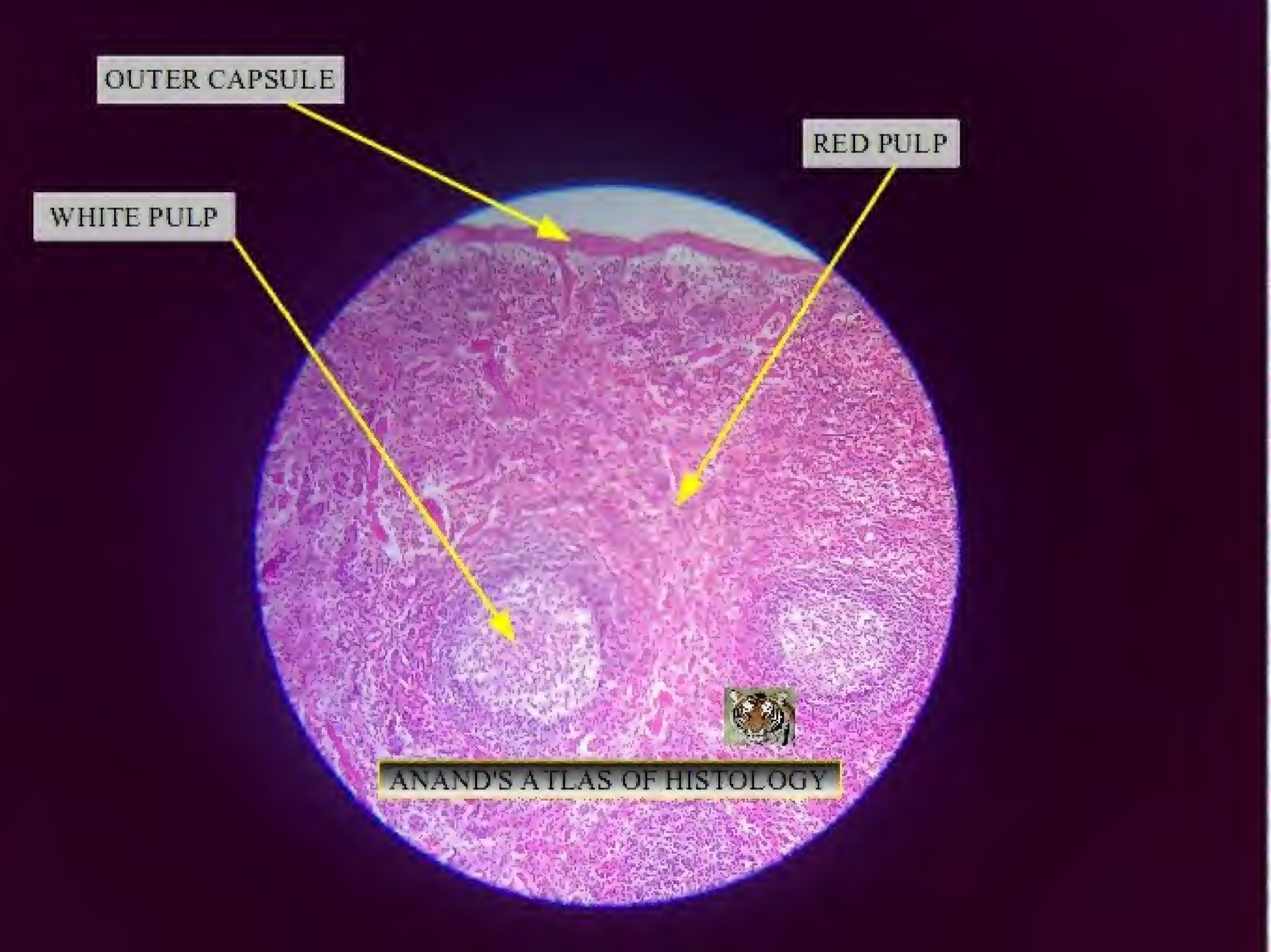
LYMPH NODE

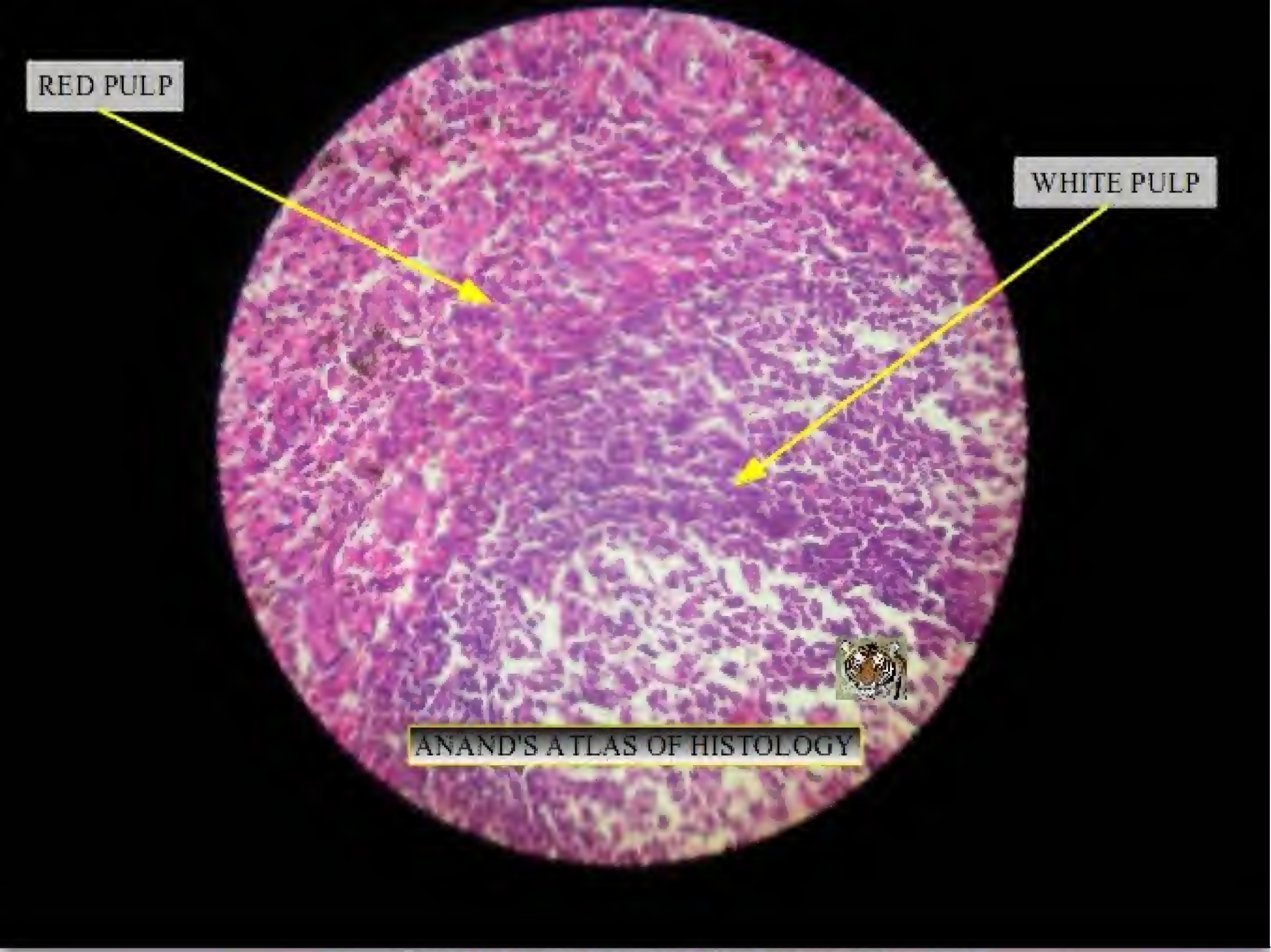
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1.PRESENCE OF CORTEX AND MEDULLA
2.PRESENCE OF LYMPHATIC FOLLICLES
3.MEDULLA IS MADE UP OF LYMPHOCYTES ARRANGED AS MEDULLARY CORDS AND SEPARATED BY MEDULLARY SINUSES

ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

SPLEEN


OUTER CAPSULE
RED PULP
WHITE PULP
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


RED PULP
WHITE PULP
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

SPLEEN

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. OUTER CAPSULE SENDS IN THICK SEPTAE
2. PRESENCE OF RED PULP
3. PRESENCE OF WHITE PULP

TONSIL


TONSILLAR CRYPT
LYMPHATIC FOLLICLE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

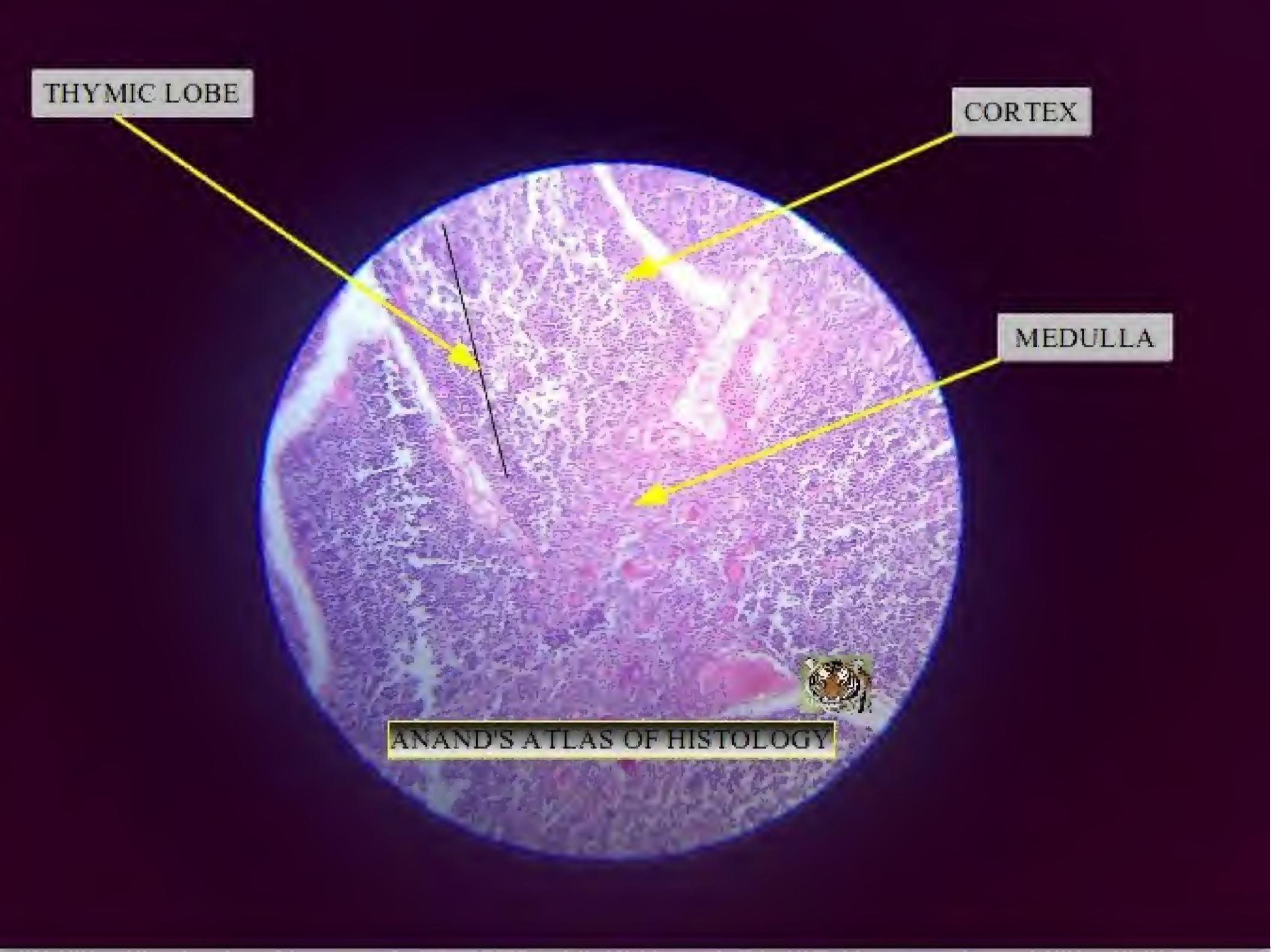

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

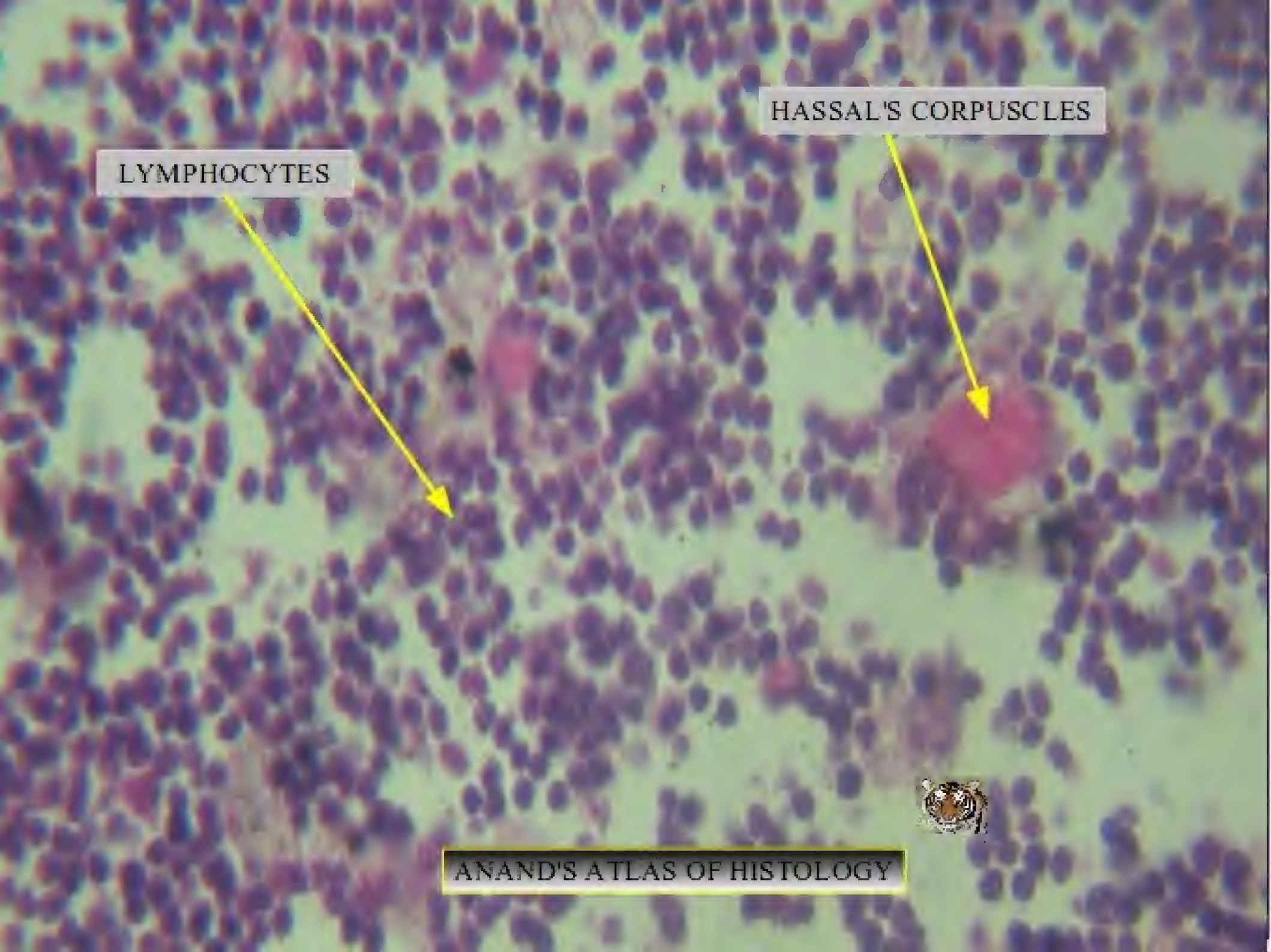
TONSIL

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. SECTION IS OF PALATINE TONSIL
2. IT IS LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
3. PRESENCE OF LYMPHATIC FOLLICLE
4. PRESENCE OF TONSILLAR CRYPT

THYMUS


THYMIC LOBE
CORTEX
MEDULLA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


HASSAL'S CORPUSCLES
LYMPHOCYTES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

THYMUS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. THYMUS IS DIVIDED INTO LOBES
2. EACH LOBE HAS A CORTEX AND A MEDULLA
3. CORTEX IS PACKED WITH LYMPHOCYTES
4. MEDULLA CONTAINS CORPUSCLES OF HASSAL

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

TONGUE – FILIFORM PAPILLAE
TONGUE – FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE
TONGUE – CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE
SEROUS SALIVARY GLAND
MUCOUS SALIVARY GLAND
MIXED SALIVARY GLAND

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

TONGUE – FILIFORM PAPILLAE
TONGUE – FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE
TONGUE – CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE
SEROUS SALIVARY GLAND
MUCOUS SALIVARY GLAND
MIXED SALIVARY GLAND

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

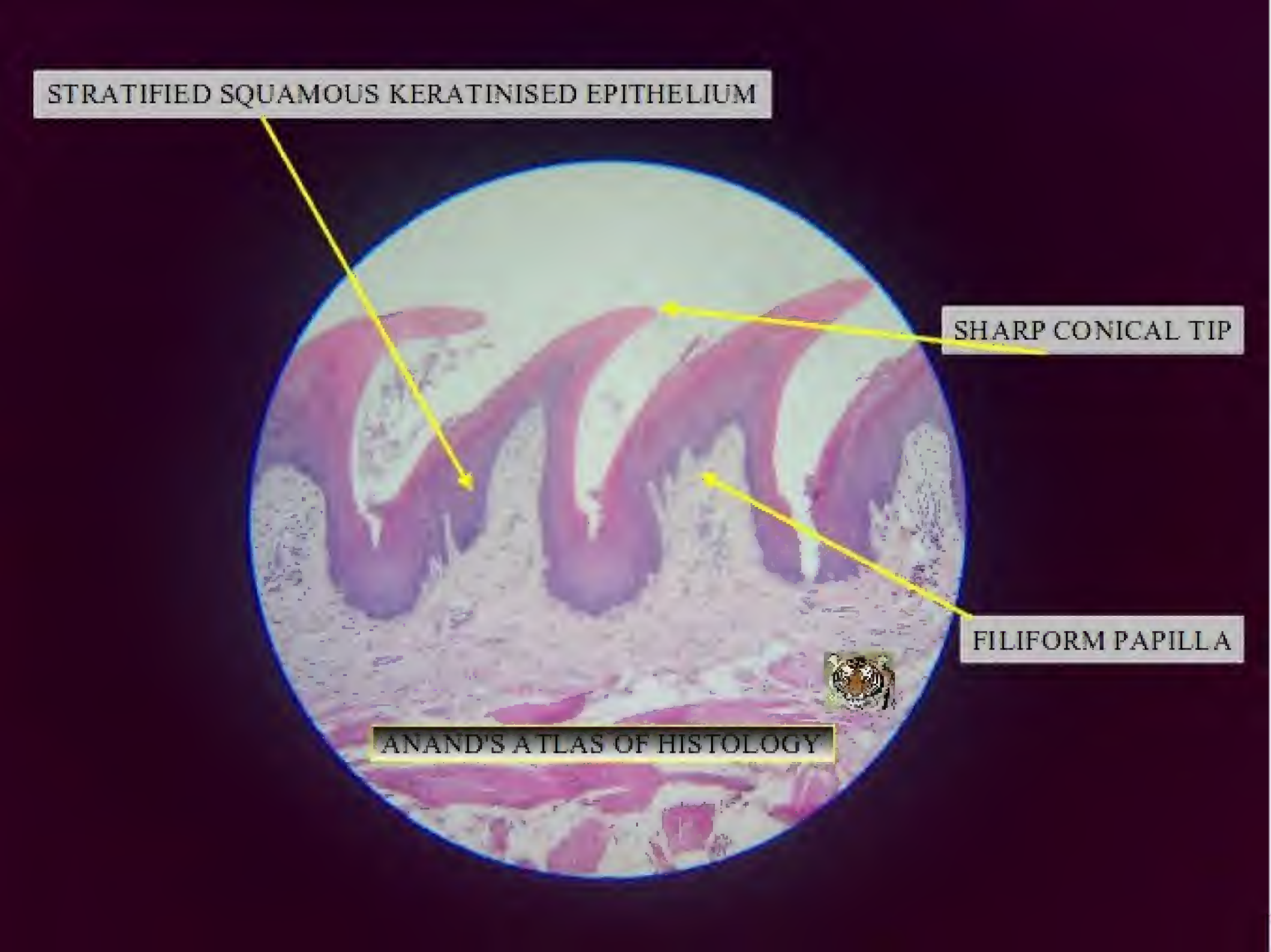
OESOPHAGUS
STOMACH – FUNDUS
STOMACH – PYLORUS
DUODENUM
JEJUNUM
ILEUM

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

VERMIFORM APPENDIX
LARGE INTESTINE (COLON)
LIVER
GALL BLADDER
PANCREAS

TONGUE – FILIFORM PAPILLAE


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
SHARP CONICAL TIP
FILIFORM PAPILLA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

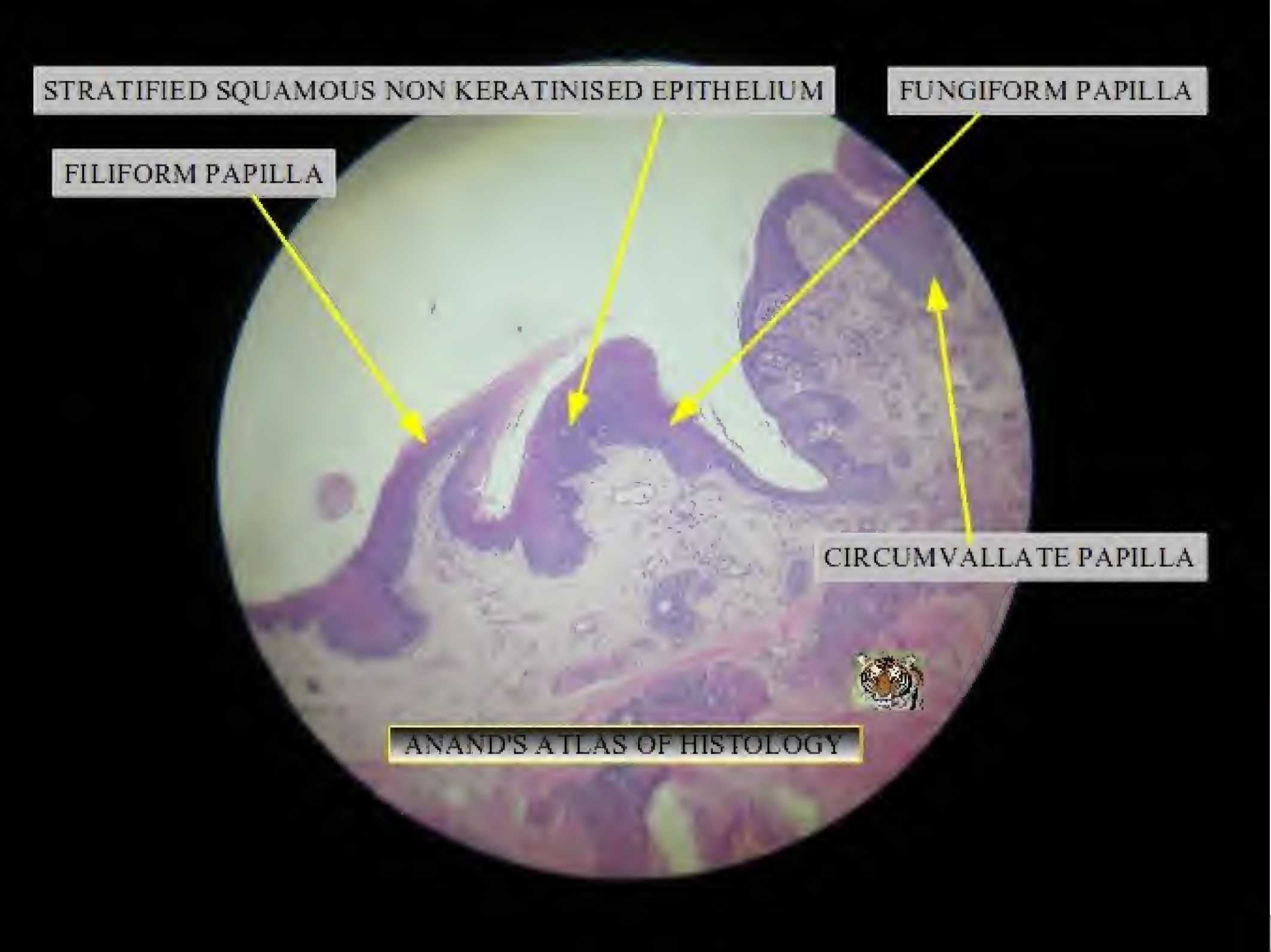

TIP IS KERATINISED
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

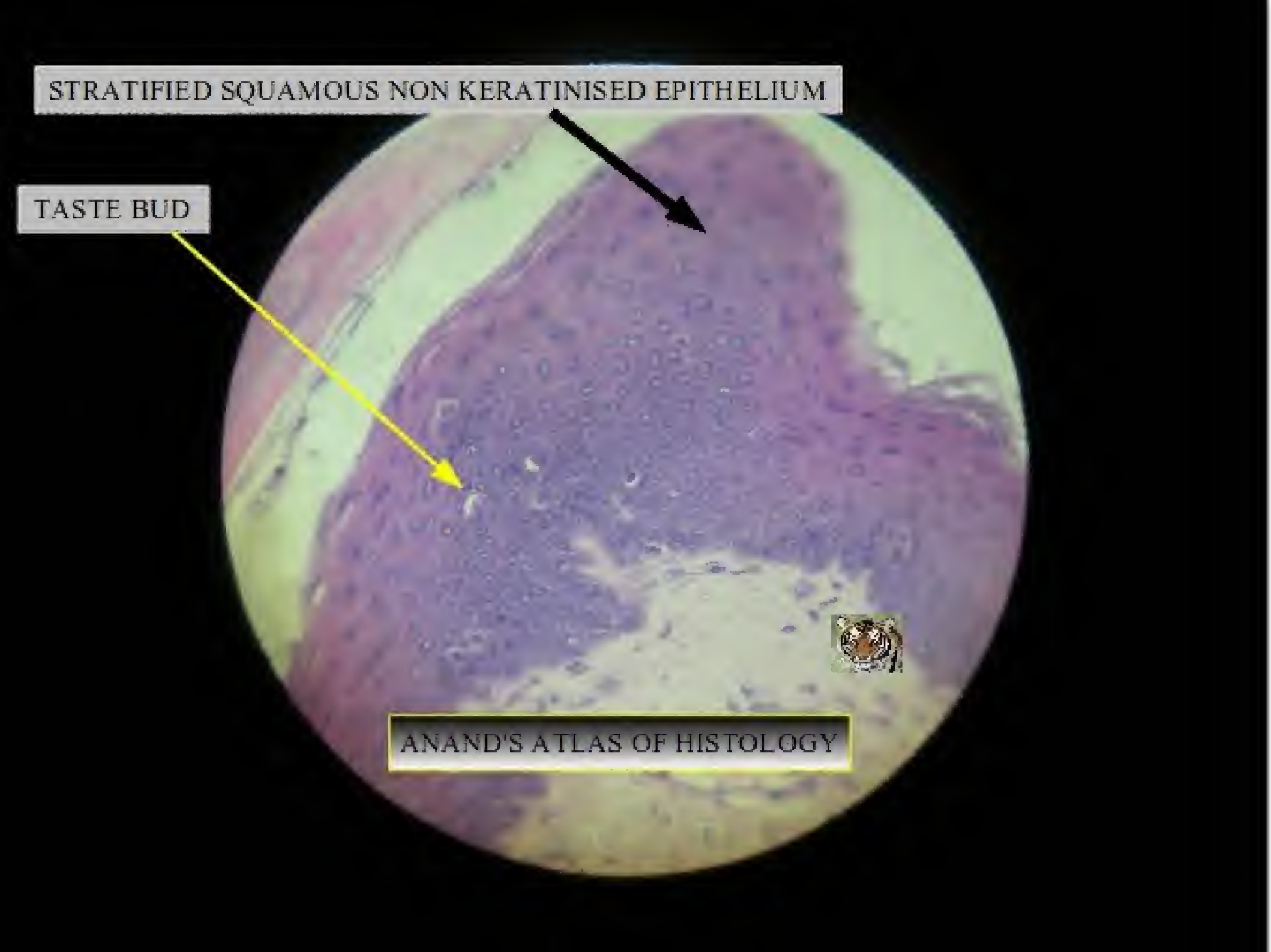
TONGUE – FILIFORM PAPILLAE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. TIPS ARE KERATINISED
3. SHARP CONICAL APPEARANCE

TONGUE – FUNGIFORM PAPILLA


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
FUNGIFORM PAPILLA
FILIFORM PAPILLA
CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
TASTE BUD
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

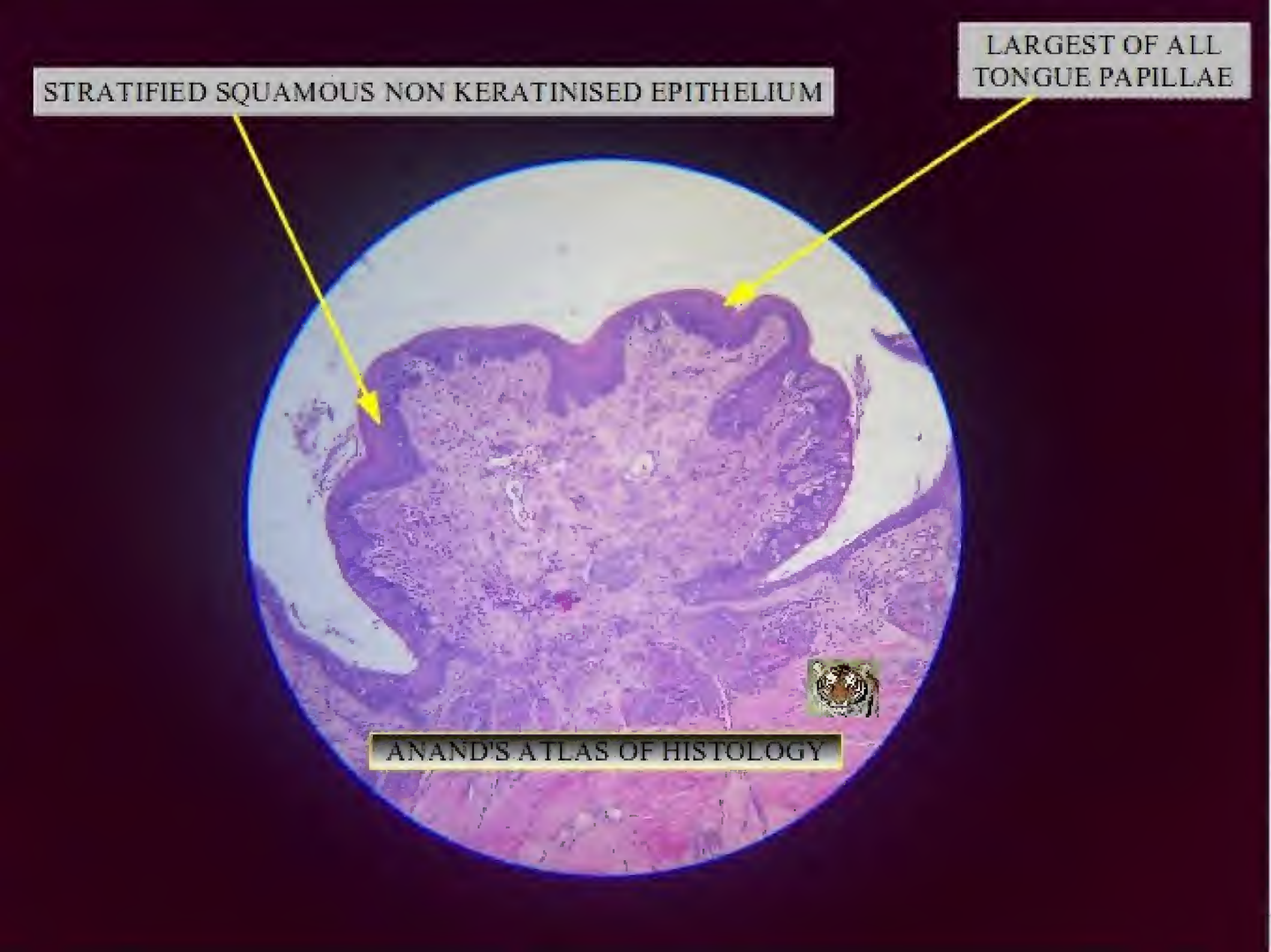
TONGUE – FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE

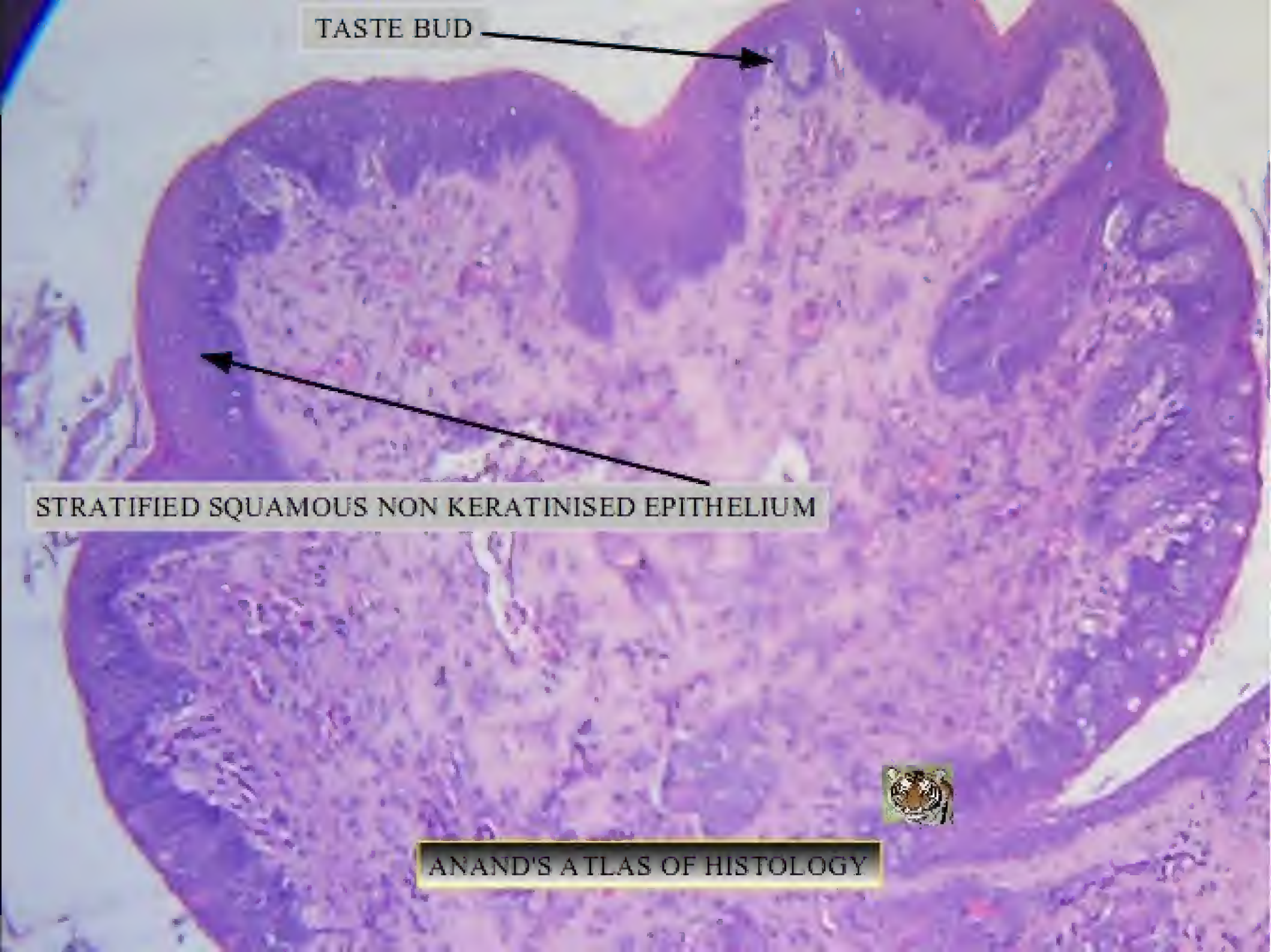
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. PRESENCE OF TASTE BUDS

FUNGIFORM PAPILLAE IS USUALLY NON KERATINISED STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM. HOWEVER IN SOME CASES THE EPITHELIUM CAN BE KERATINISED AS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE HOWEVER TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM FILIFORM PAPILLAE THERE WOULD BE TASTE BUDS

TONGUE - CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
LARGEST OF ALL TONGUE PAPILLAE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

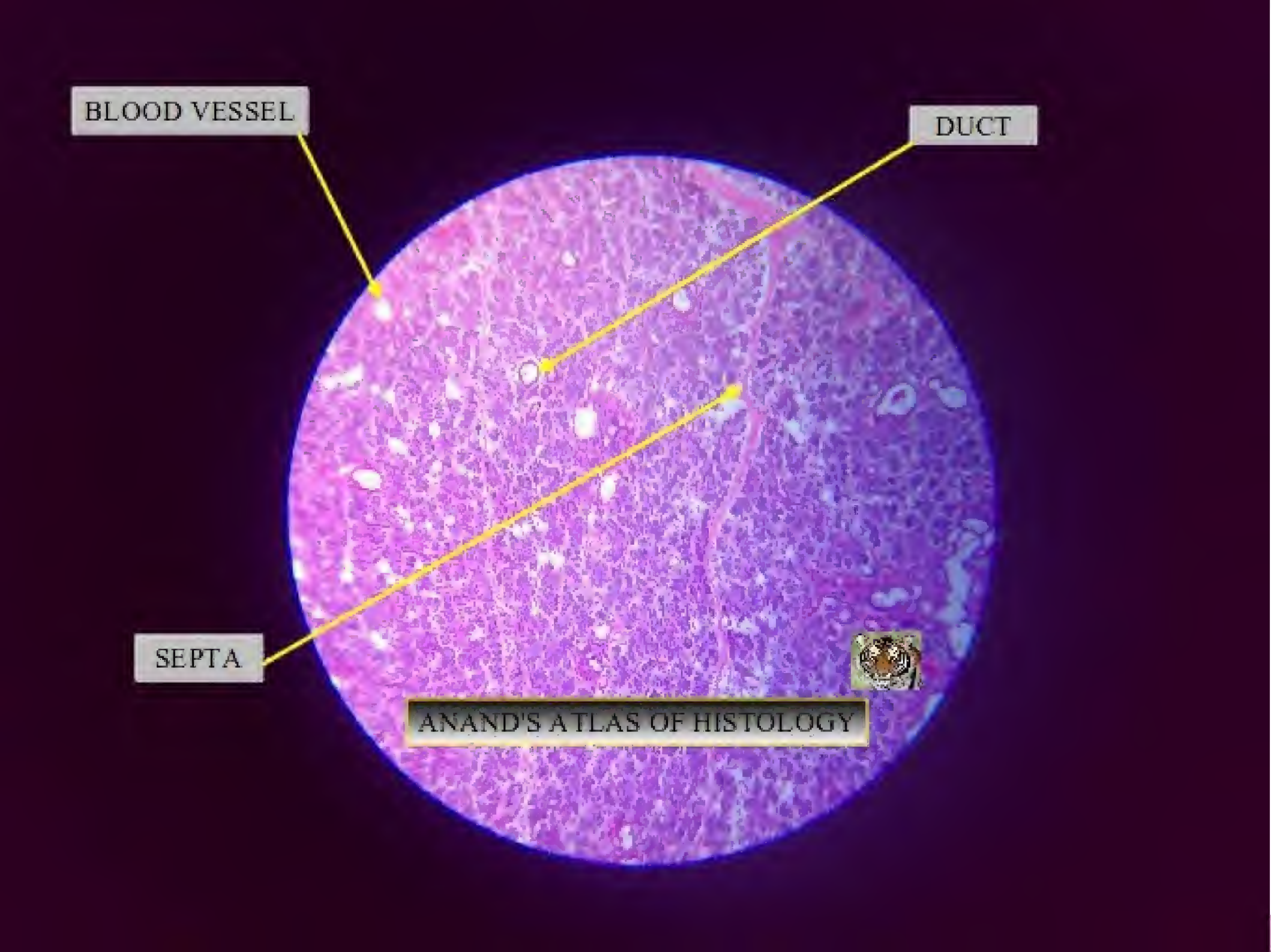

TASTE BUD
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

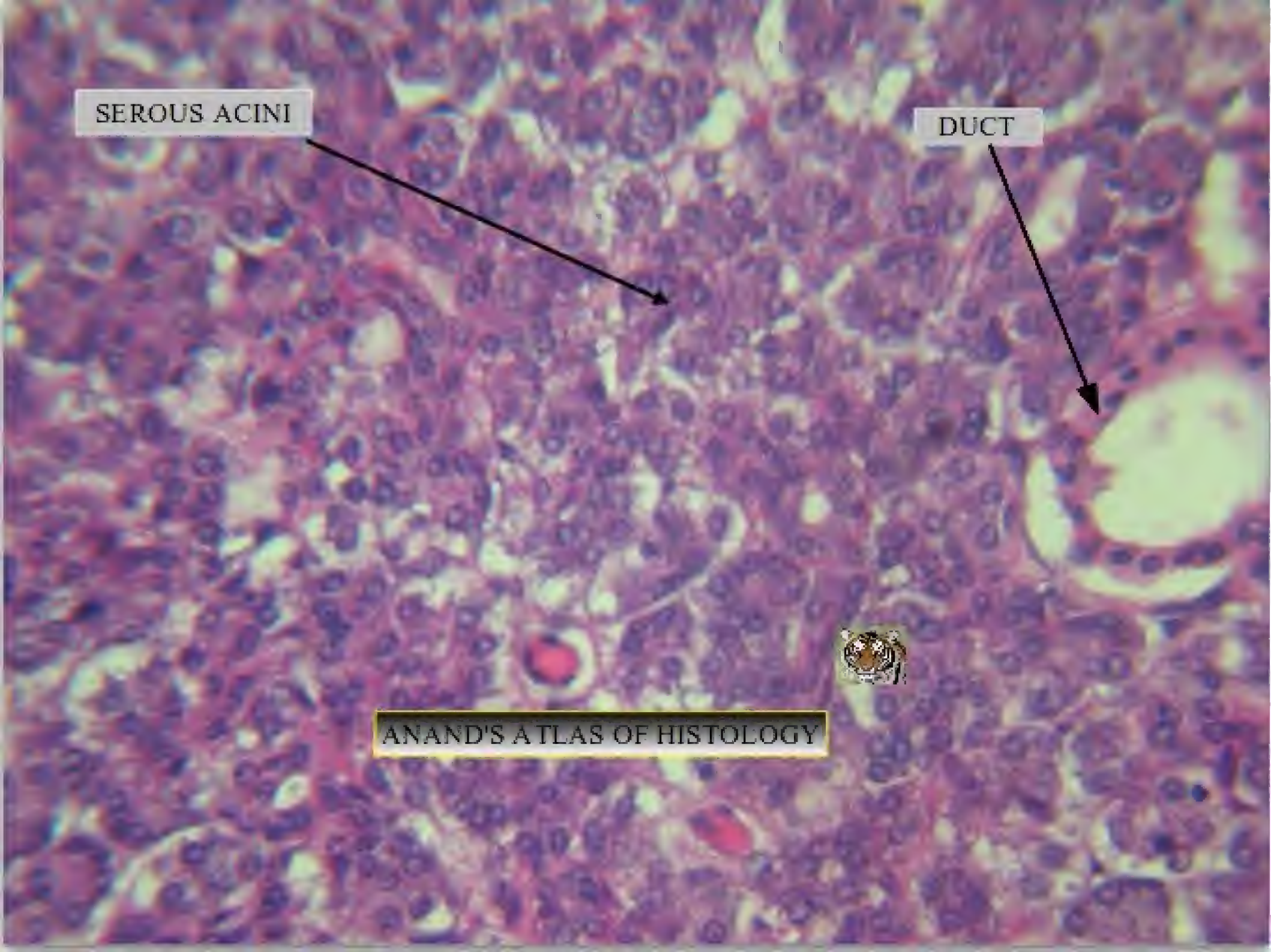
TONGUE – CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLAE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LINED BY STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. PRESENCE OF TASTE BUDS
3. LARGEST OF ALL TONGUE PAPILLAE

SEROUS SALIVARY GLAND


BLOOD VESSEL
DUCT
SEPTA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

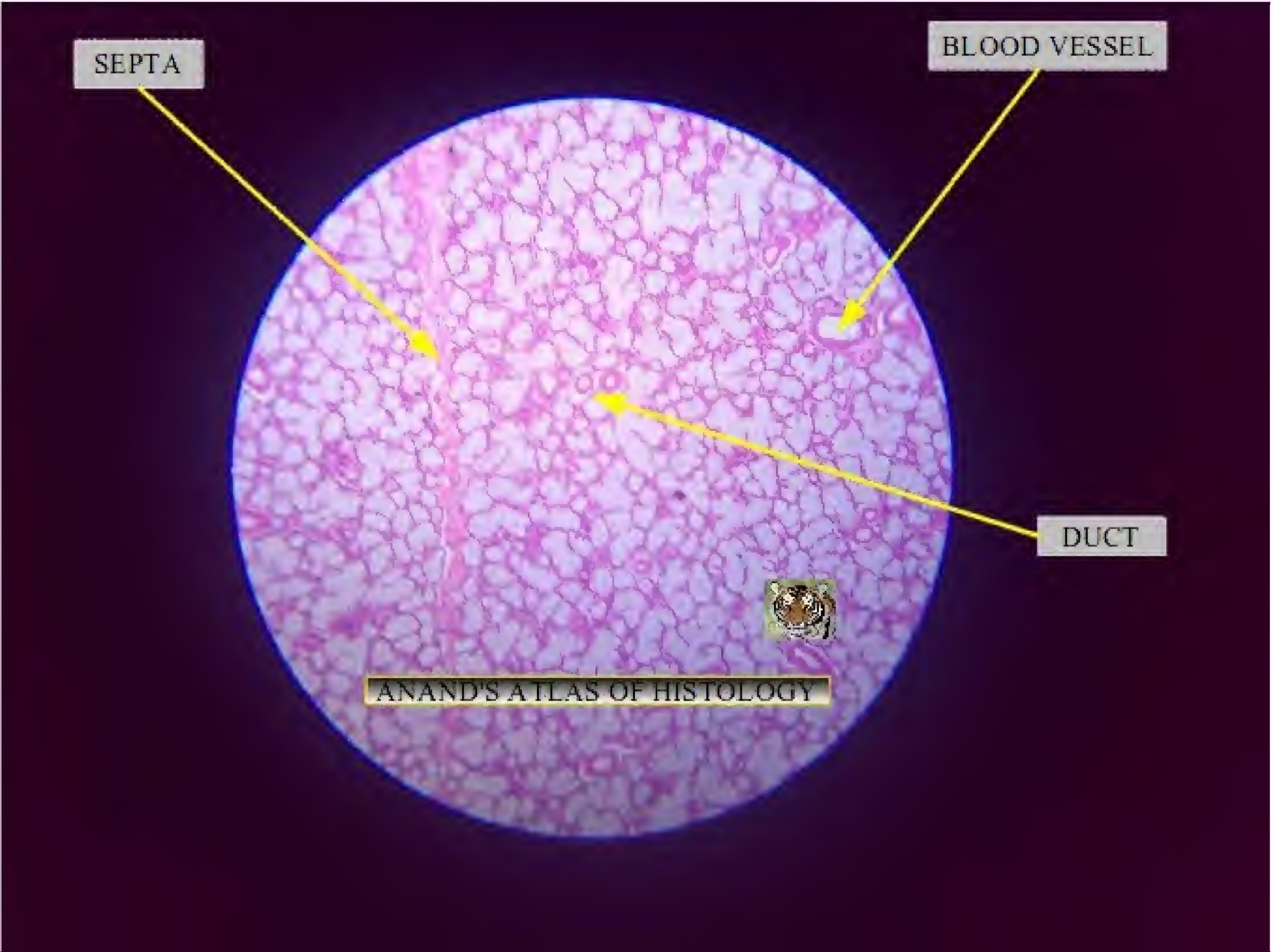

SEROUS ACINI
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

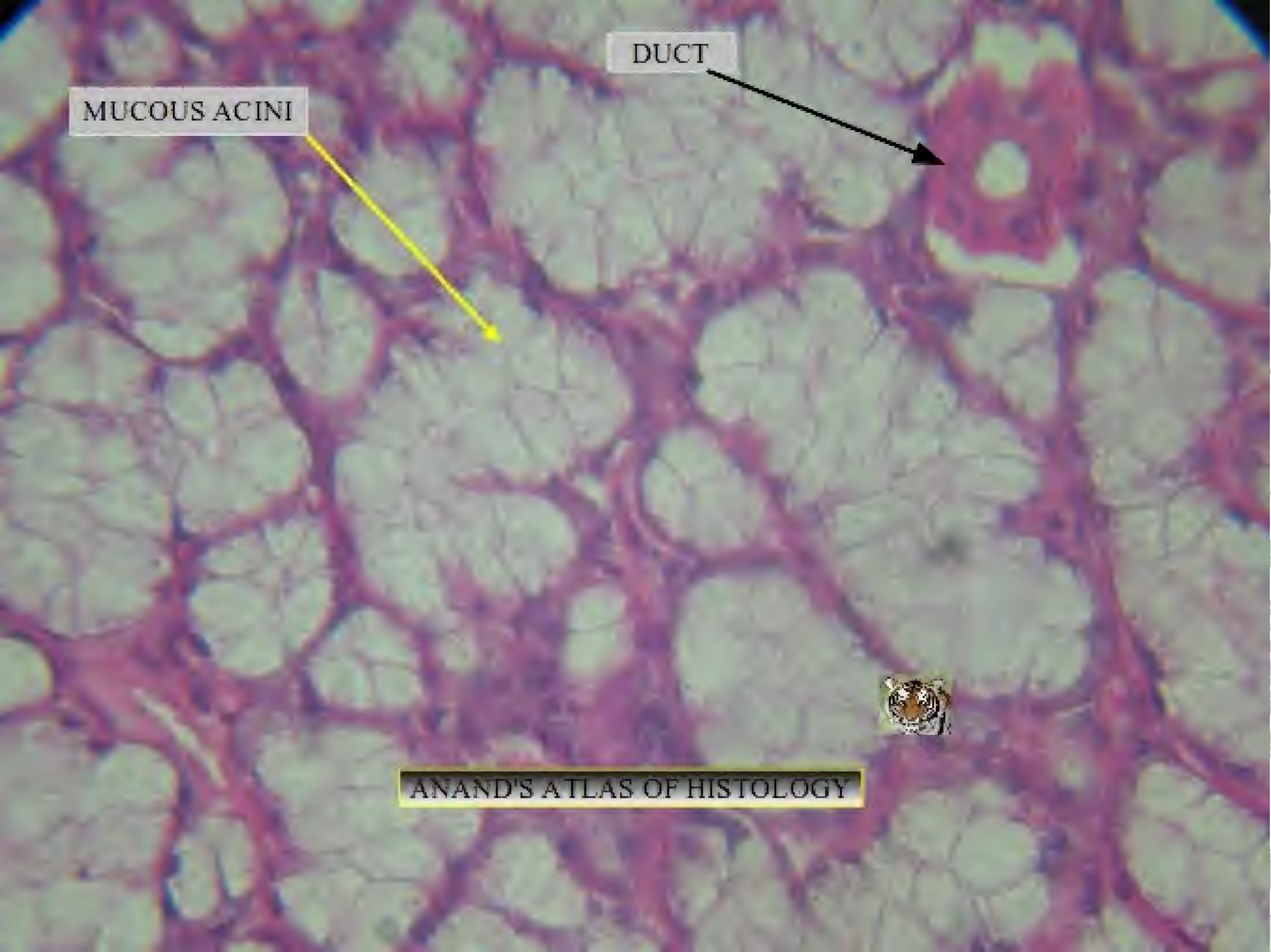
SEROUS SALIVARY GLAND

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. SEROUS ACINI ARE PREDOMINANT
2. INTRA LOBULAR DUCTS ARE PRESENT
3. SEROUS CELLS ARE PYRAMIDAL IN SHAPE WITH A BASAL NUCLEUS

MUCOUS SALIVARY GLAND


SEPTA
BLOOD VESSEL
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

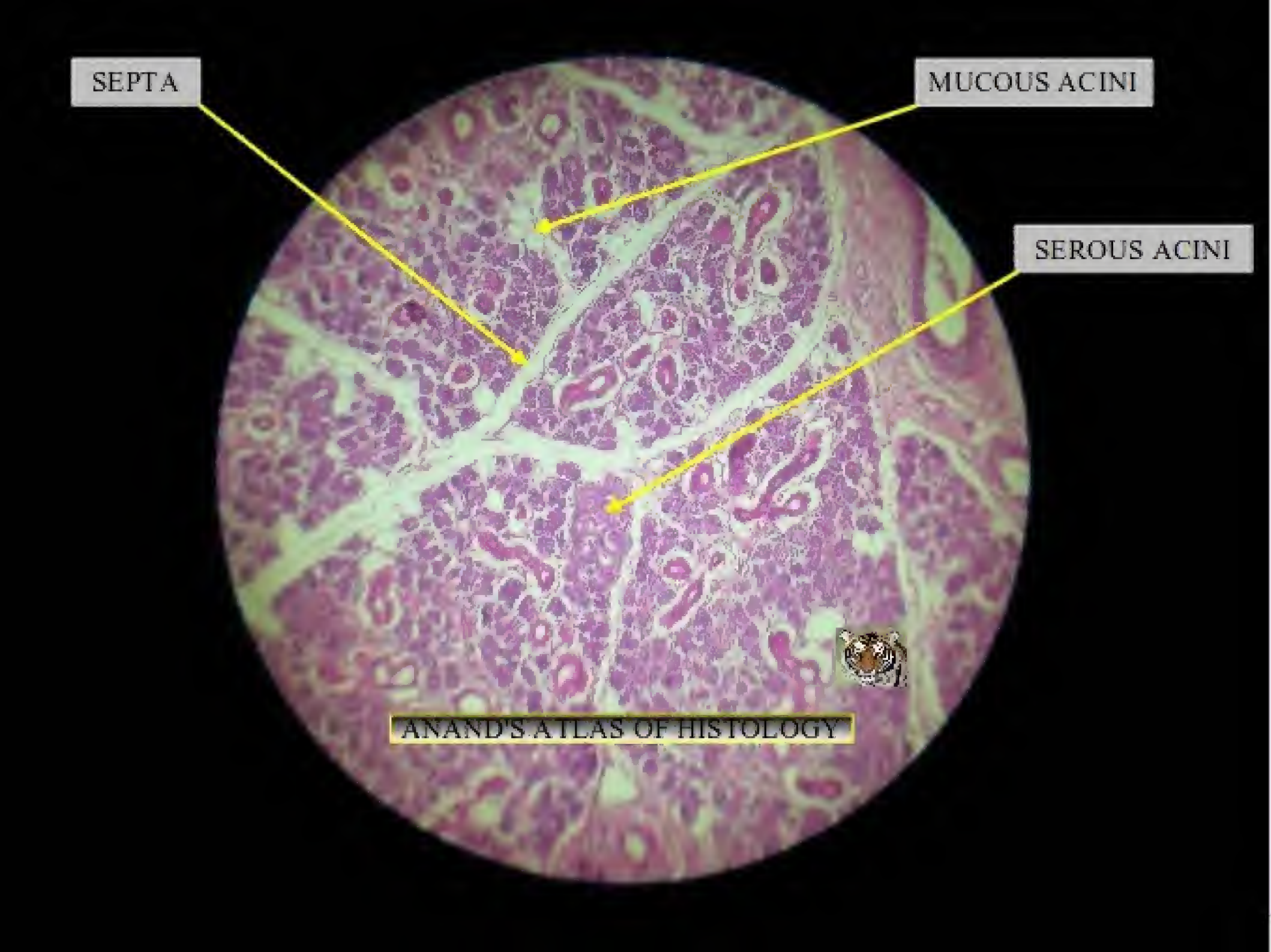

DUCT
MUCOUS ACINI
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

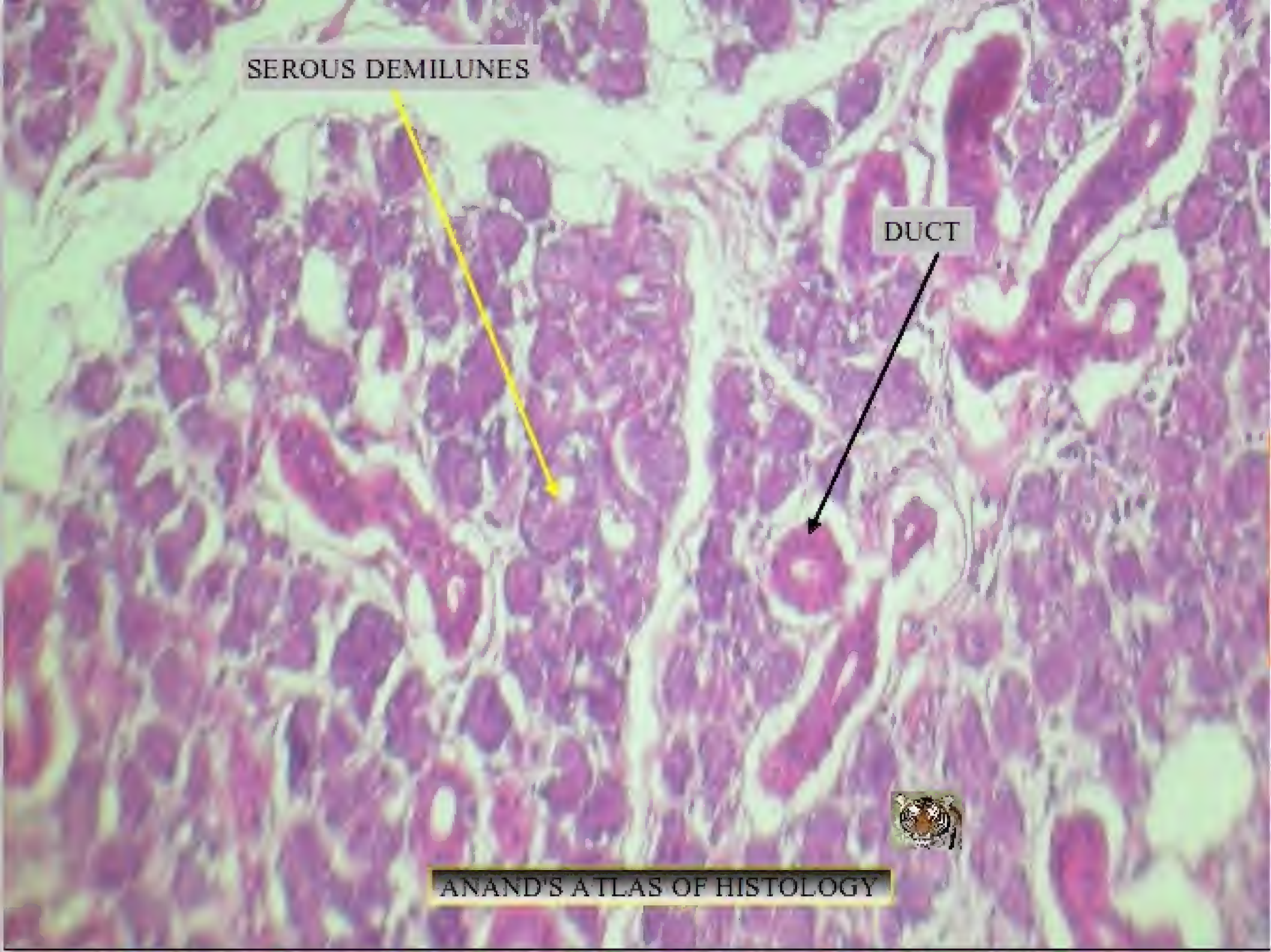
MUCOUS SALIVARY GLAND

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOUS ACINI ARE PREDOMINANT
2. INTRALOBULAR DUCTS ARE SEEN
3. MUCOUS ACINI ARE PALE STAINED WITH FLAT BASAL NUCLEUS

MIXED SALIVARY GLAND


SEPTA
MUCOUS ACINI
SEROUS ACINI
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

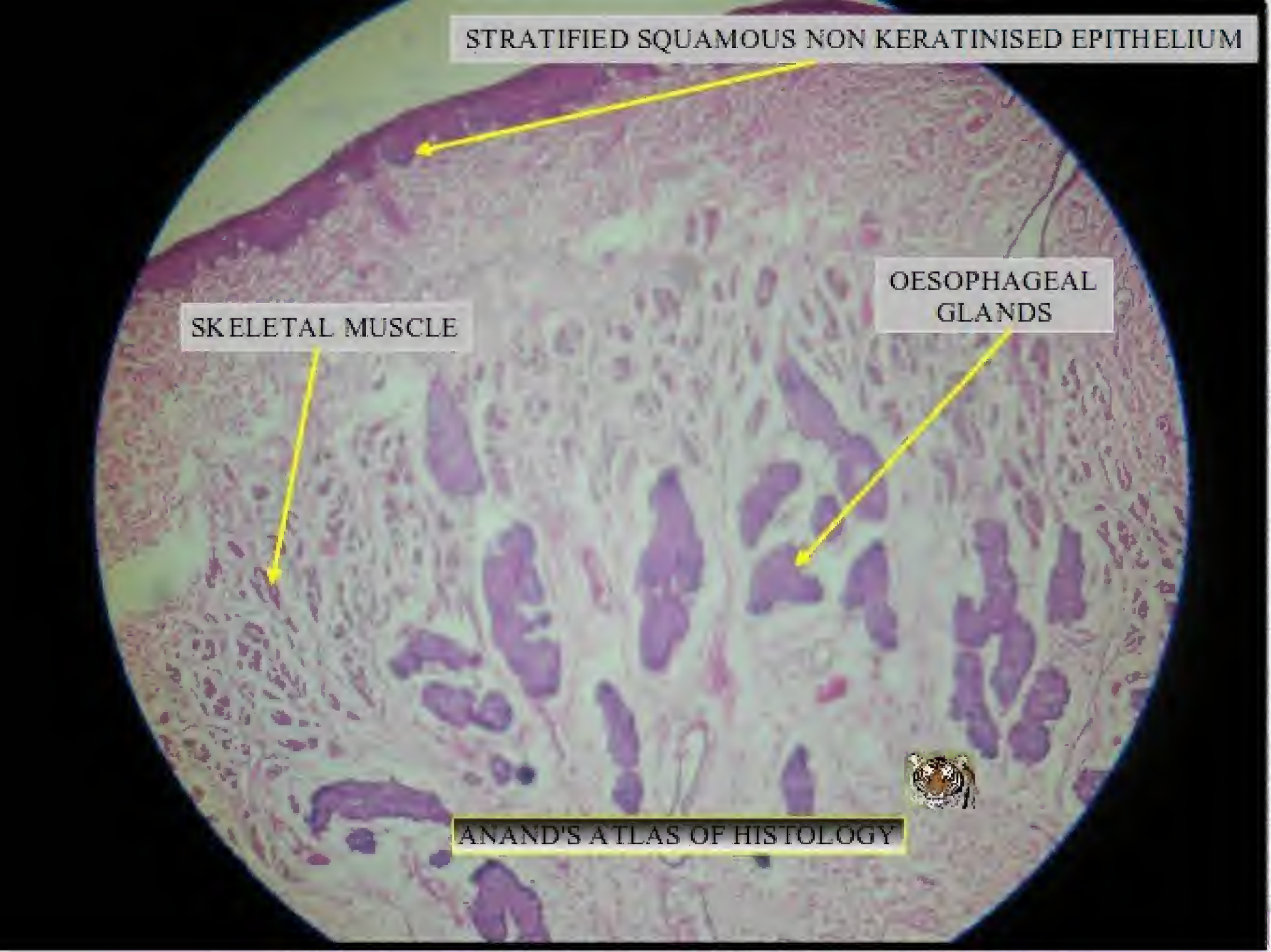

SEROUS DEMILUNES
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

MIXED SALIVARY GLAND

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. BOTH SEROUS AND MUCOUS ACINI ARE PRESENT
2. INTRALOBULAR DUCTS ARE SEEN
3. SEROUS DEMILUNES ARE SEEN

OESOPHAGUS


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
SKELETAL MUSCLE
OESOPHAGEAL GLANDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

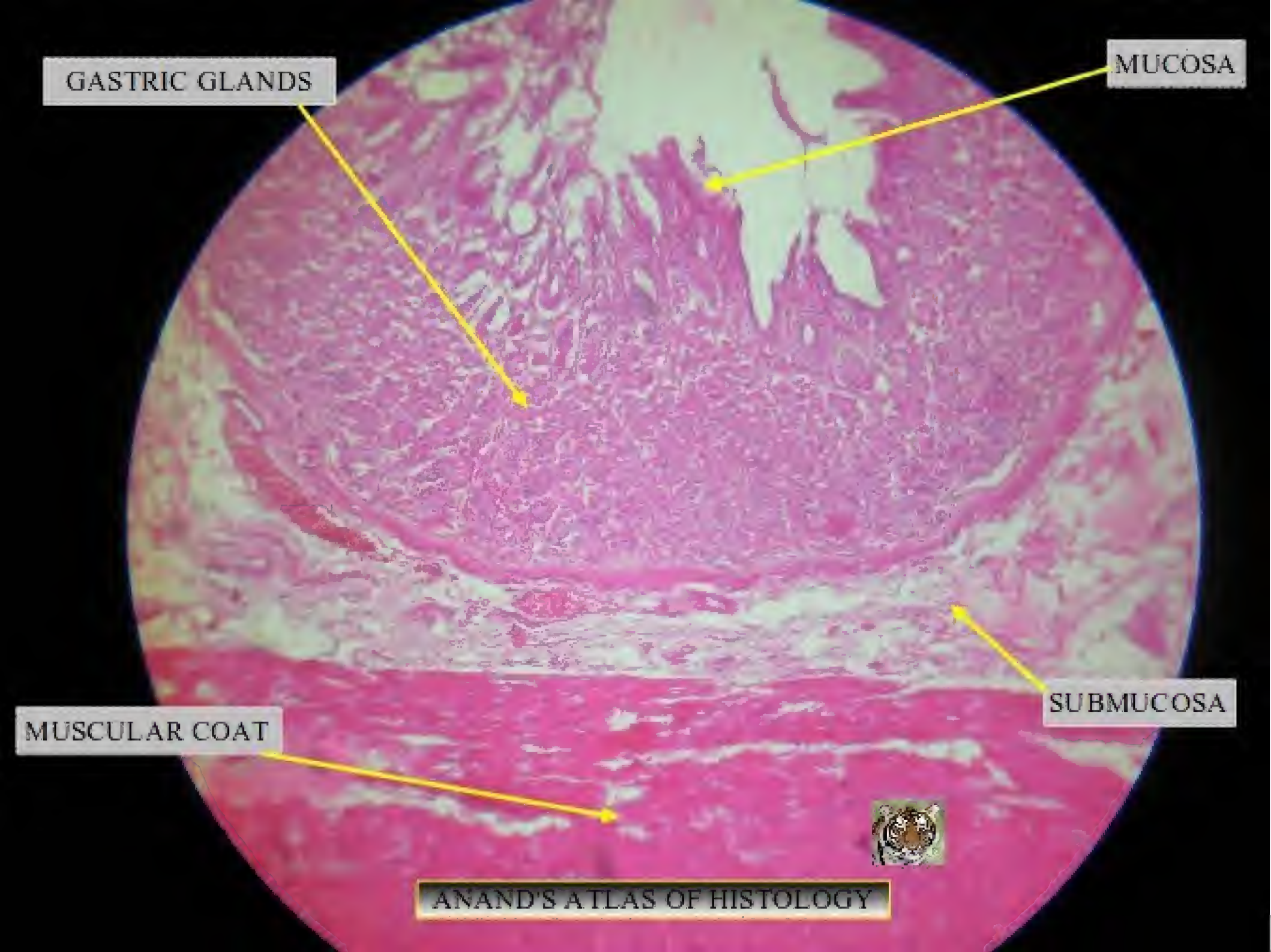

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
SKELETAL MUSCLE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

OESOPHAGUS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LINING EPITHELIUM OF THORACIC PART OF OESOPHAGUS IS STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. SUBMUCOSA CONTAINS OESOPHAGEAL GLANDS (BOTH SEROUS AND MUCOUS GLANDS)
3. MUSCULAR COAT IS MADE OF SKELETAL MUSCLE IN THE THORACIC PART

STOMACH - FUNDUS


GASTRIC GLANDS
MUCOSA
SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

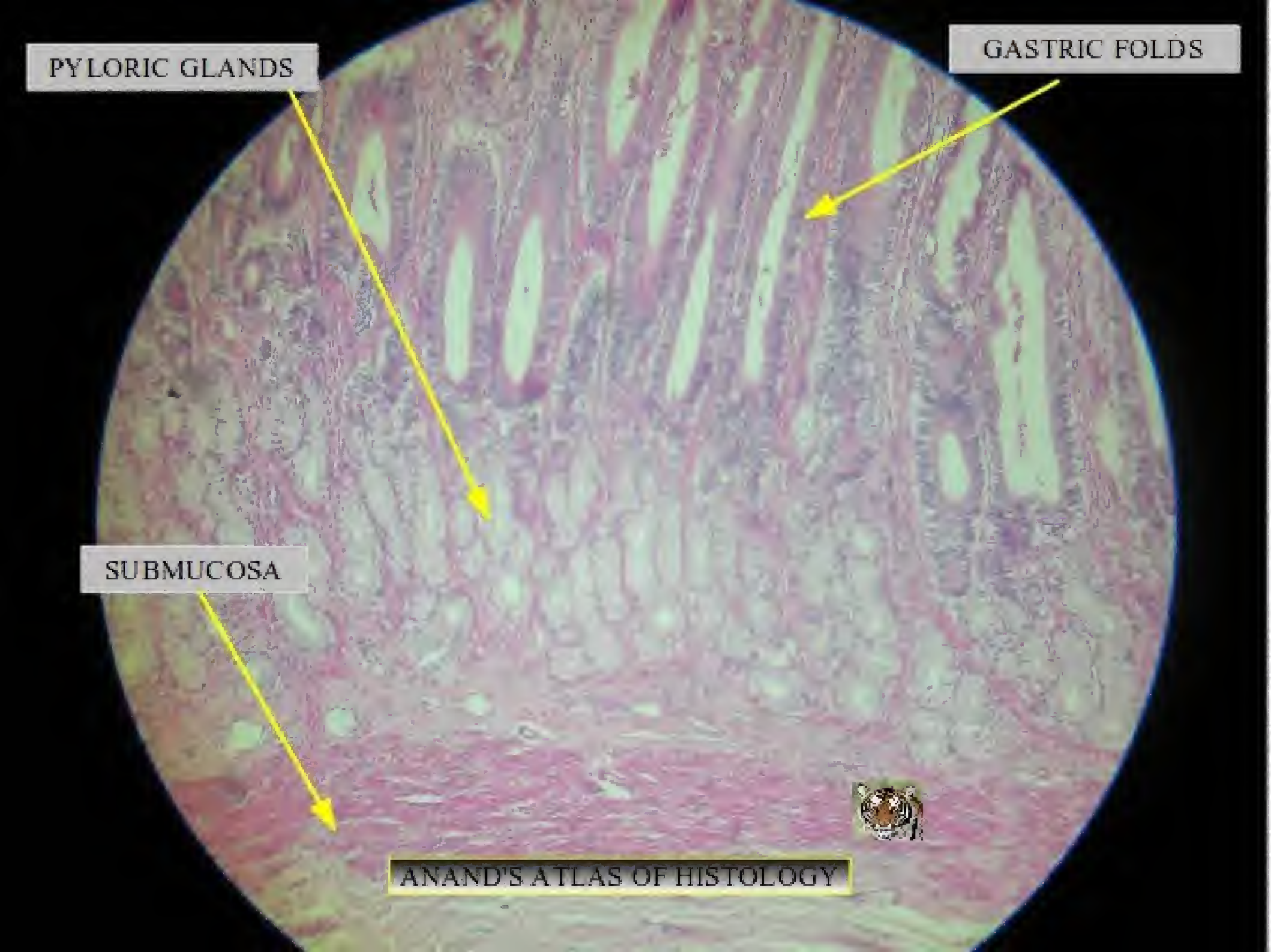

GASTRIC PIT
SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
GASTRIC GLANDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

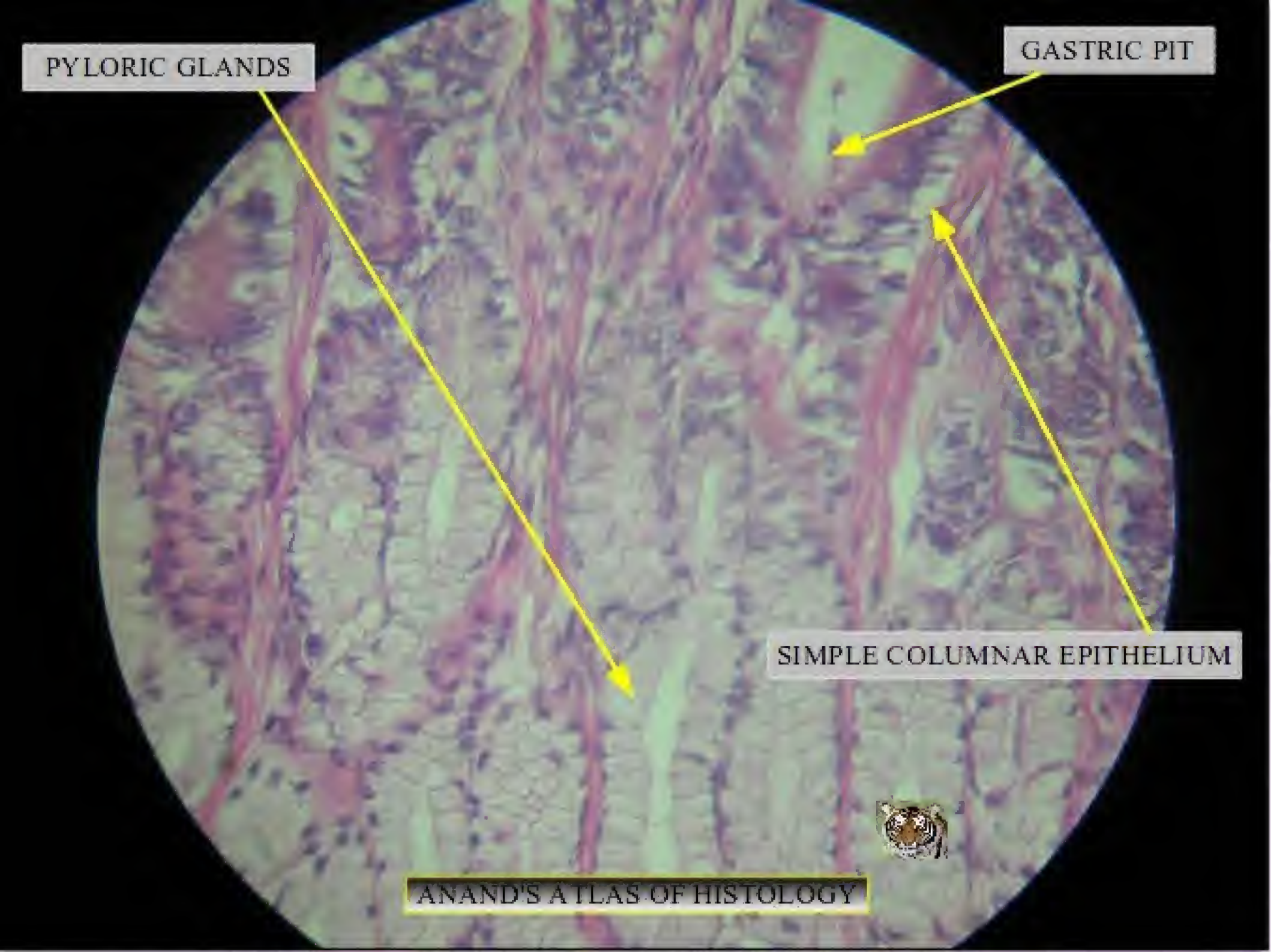
STOMACH – FUNDUS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS AND LINED BY SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
2. GASTRIC GLANDS ARE LONG WHEREAS THE GASTRIC PITS ARE SHALLOW
3. GASTRIC GLANDS OPEN INTO THE GASTRIC PITS

STOMACH - PYLORUS


PYLORIC GLANDS
GASTRIC FOLDS
SUBMUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

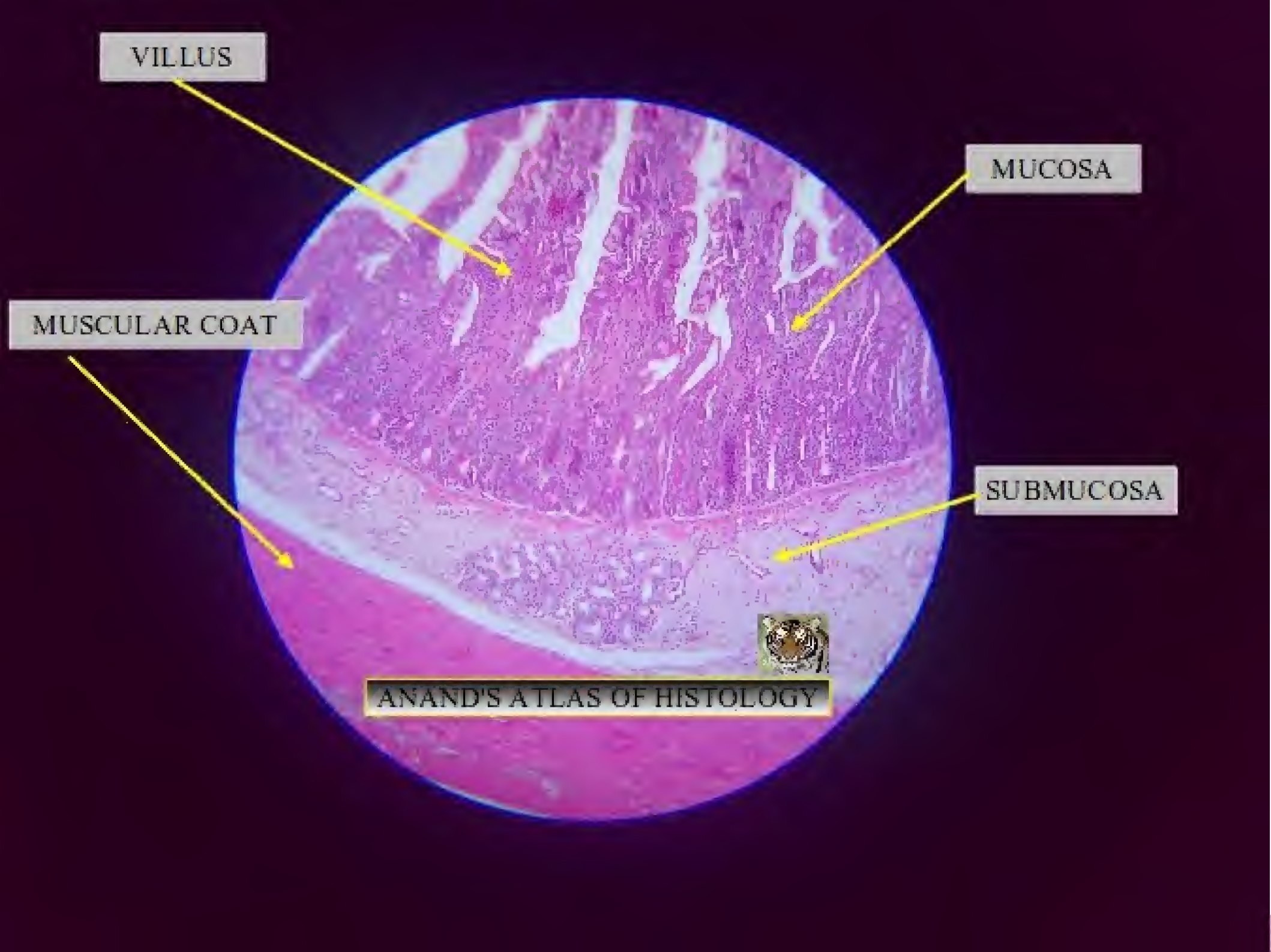

PYLORIC GLANDS
GASTRIC PIT
SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

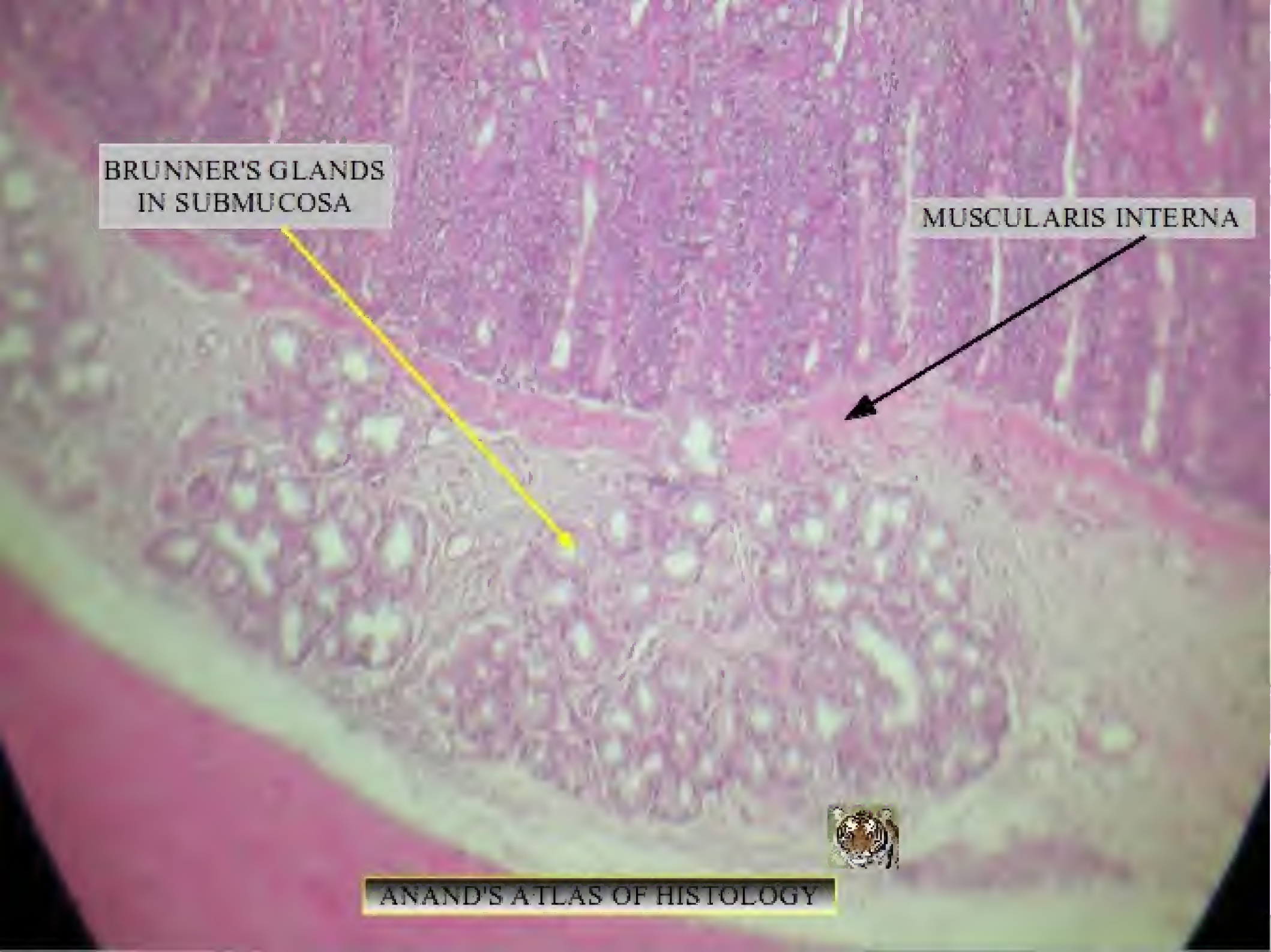
STOMACH – PYLORUS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. GASTRIC FOLDS ARE LONG AND NARROW
2. PYLORIC GLANDS ARE SHORTER AND OPEN INTO THE GASTRIC PITS
3. MUCOSA IS LINED BY SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM

DUODENUM


VILLUS
MUCOSA
MUSCULAR COAT
SUBMUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

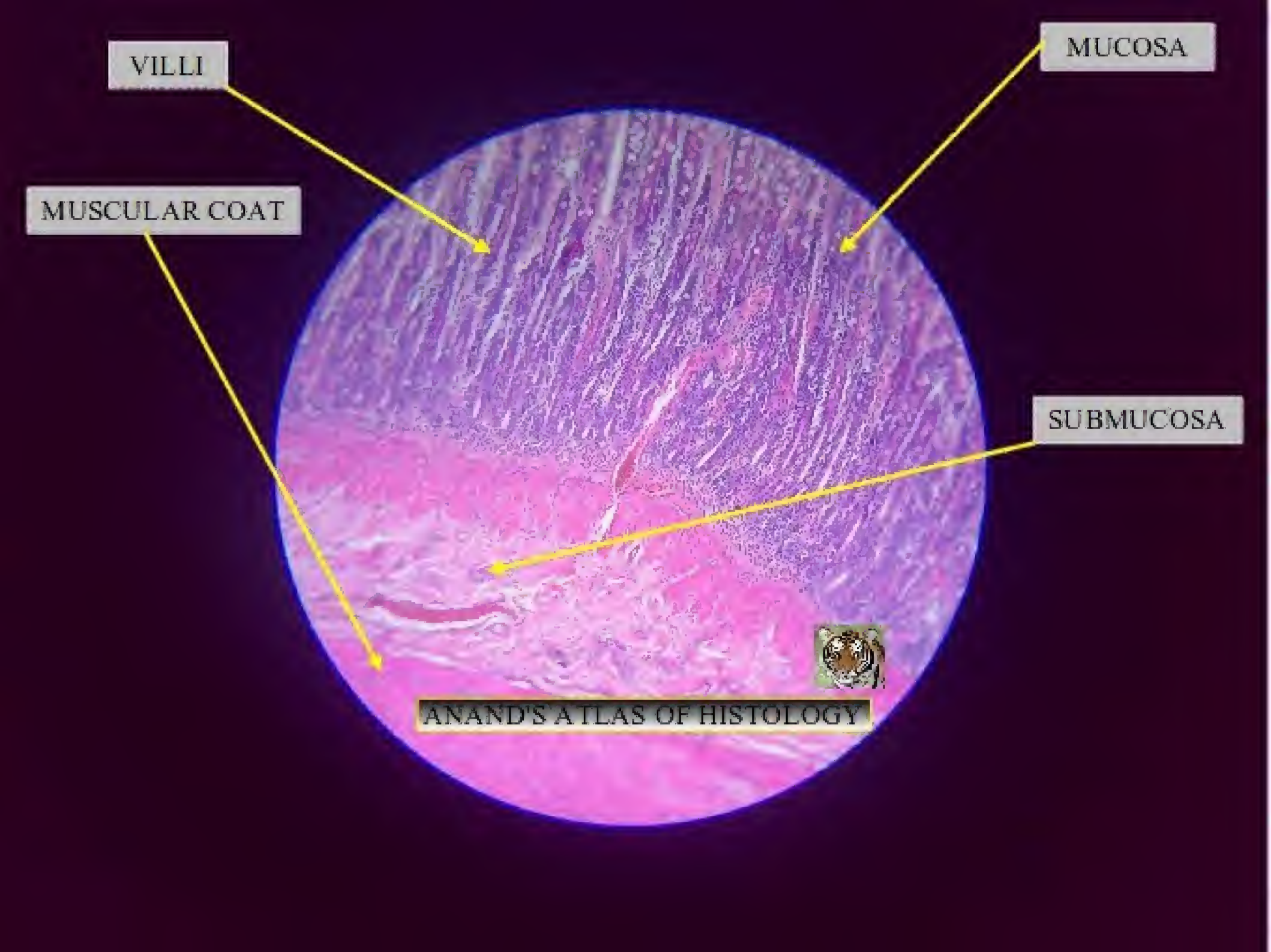

BRUNNER'S GLANDS
IN SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULARIS INTERNA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

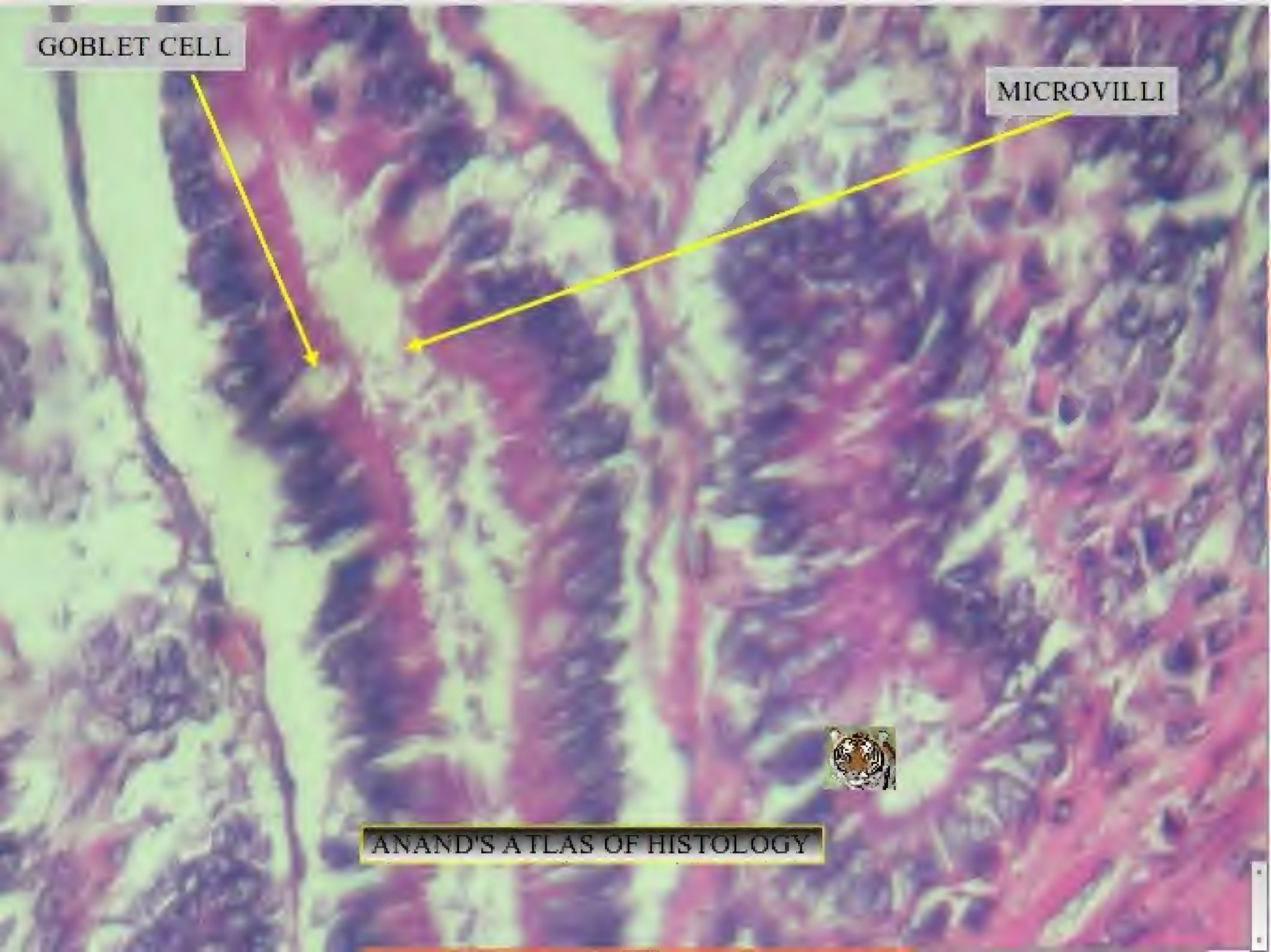
DUODENUM

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSAL FOLDS ARE TERMED AS VILLI
2. VILLI ARE LONG AND NUMEROUS
3. BRUNNER'S GLANDS ARE SEEN IN SUBMUCOSA

JEJUNUM


VILLI
MUCOSA
MUSCULAR COAT
SUBMUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

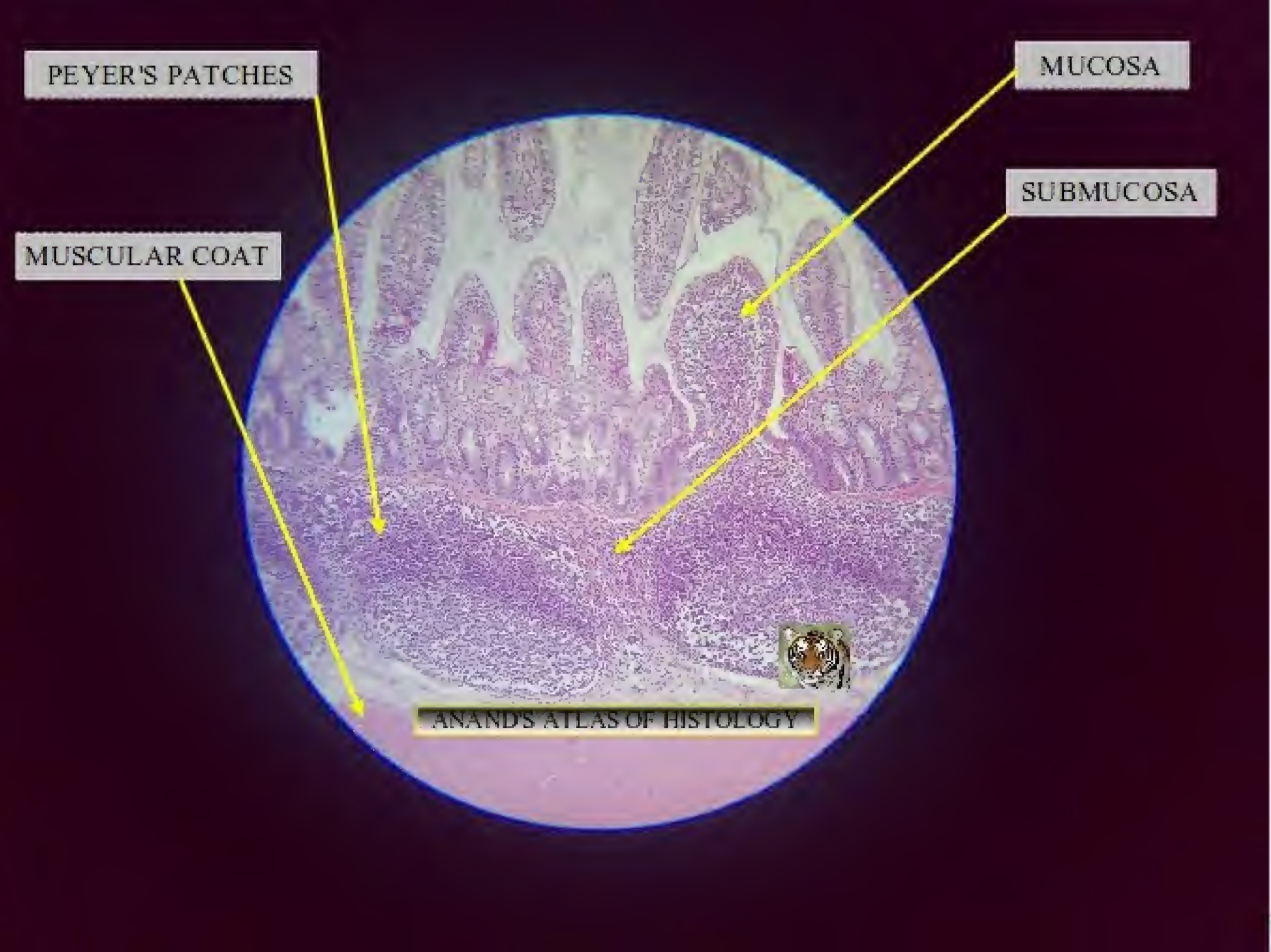

GOBLET CELL
MICROVILLI
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

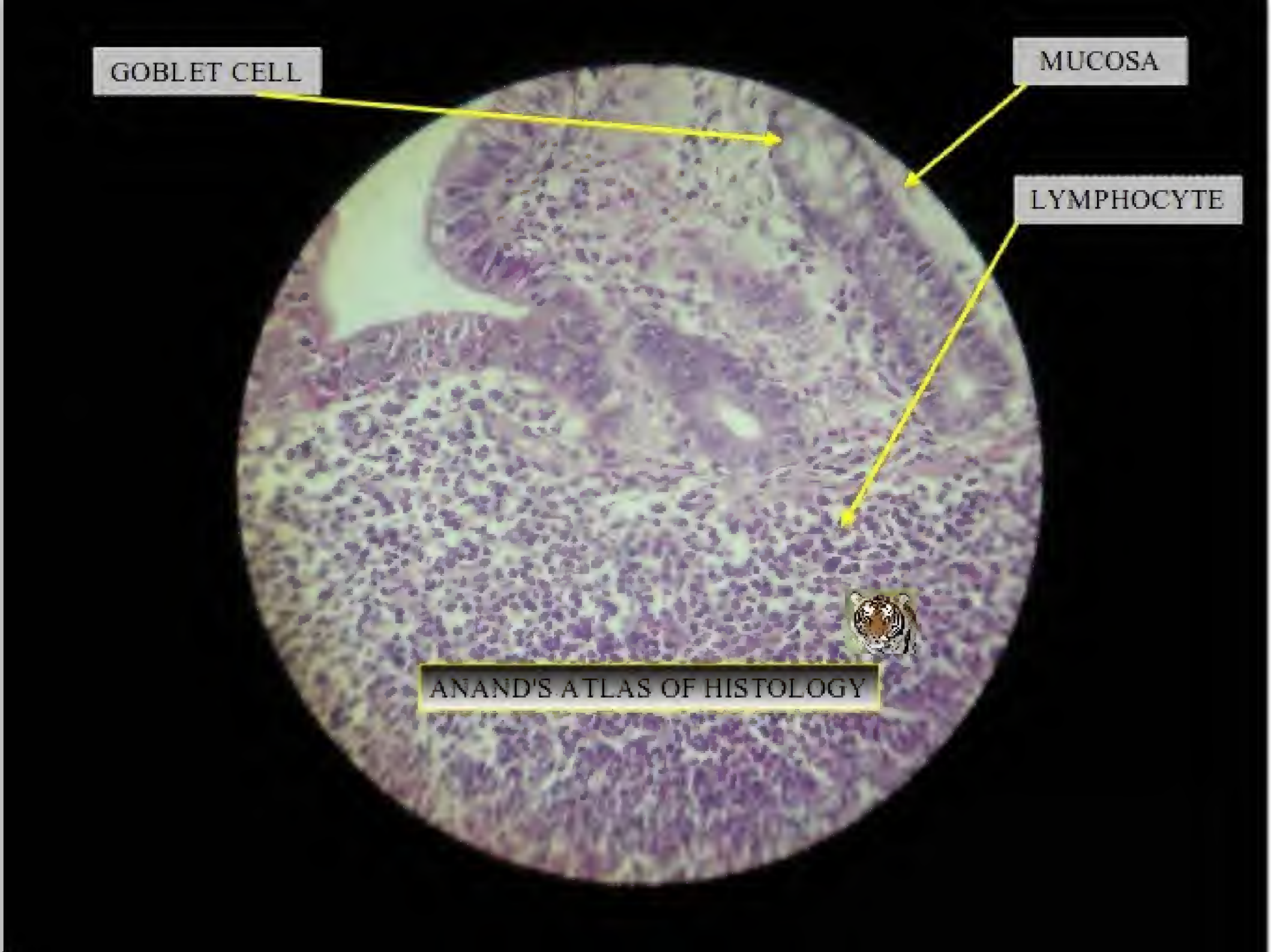
JEJUNUM

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA CONTAINS NUMEROUS GOBLET CELLS
2. MICROVILLI ARE PRESENT IN THE LINING EPITHELIUM
3. VILLI ARE LONG AND PROMINENT

ILEUM


PEYER'S PATCHES
MUCOSA
SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

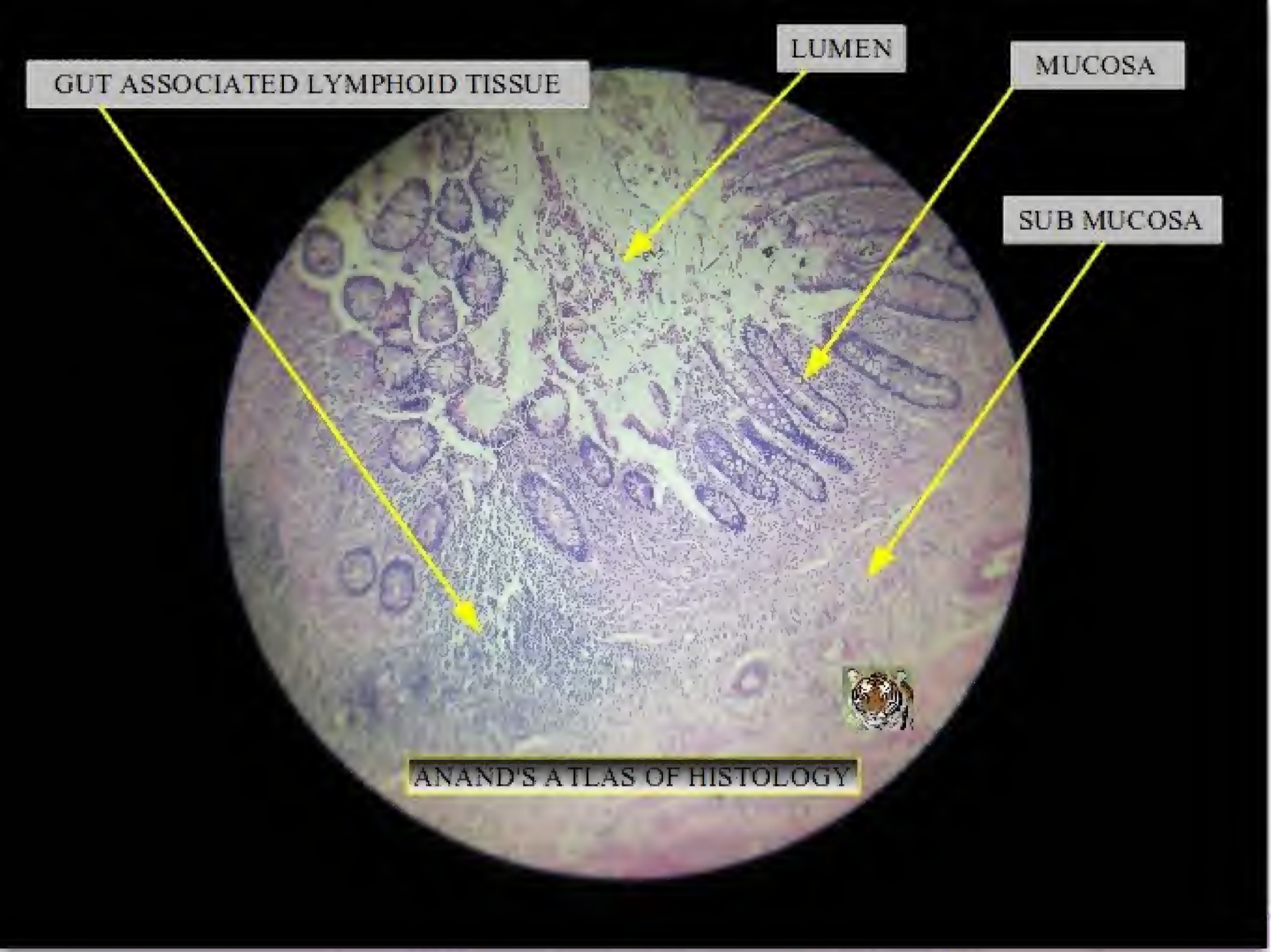

GOBLET CELL
MUCOSA
LYMPHOCYTE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

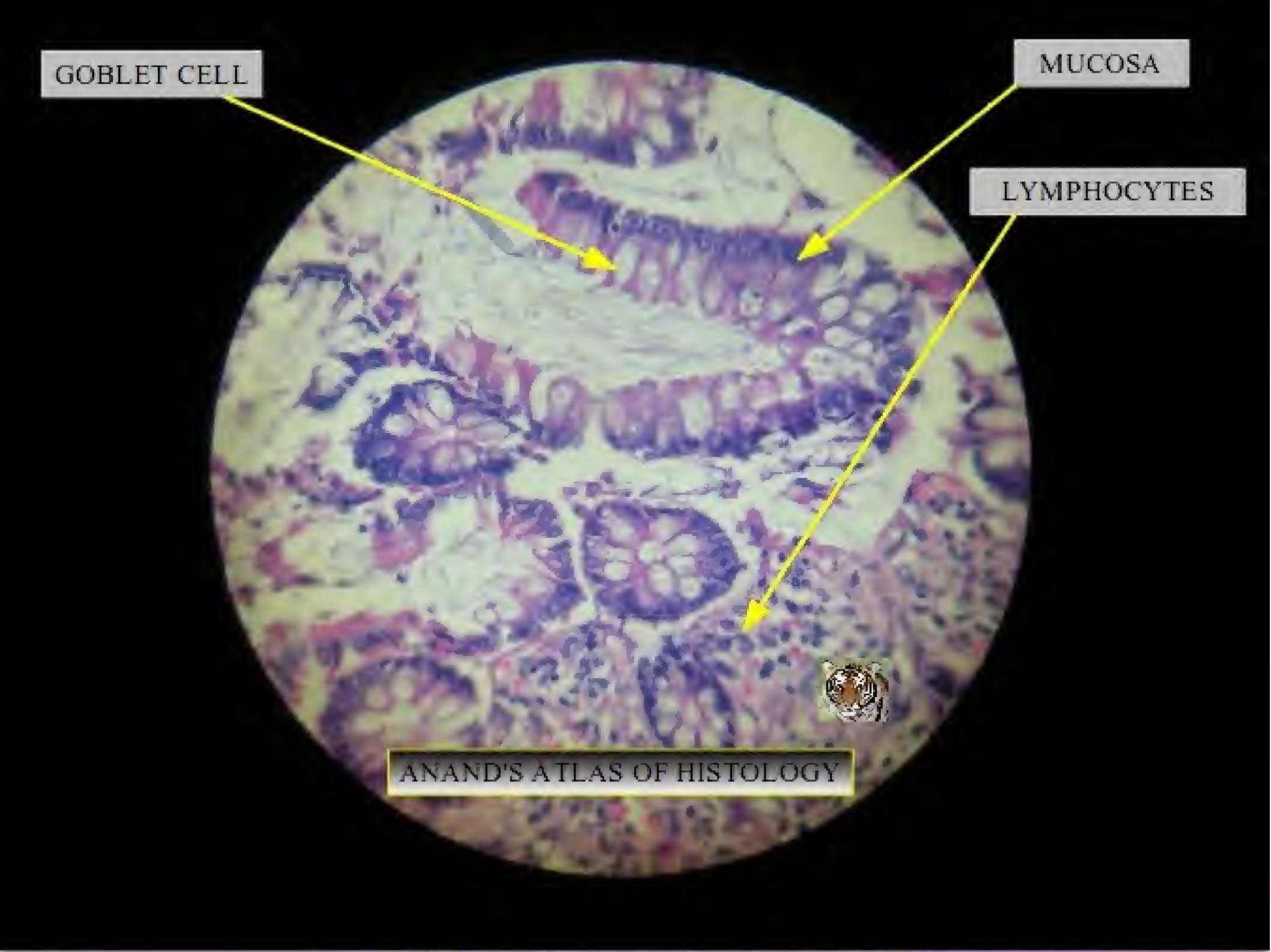
ILEUM

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. VILLI ARE SHORT AND FEW
2. SUB MUCOSA CONTAINS LYMPHATIC AGGREGATIONS CALLED AS PEYER'S PATCHES

VERMIFORM APPENDIX


GUT ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE
LUMEN
MUCOSA
SUB MUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

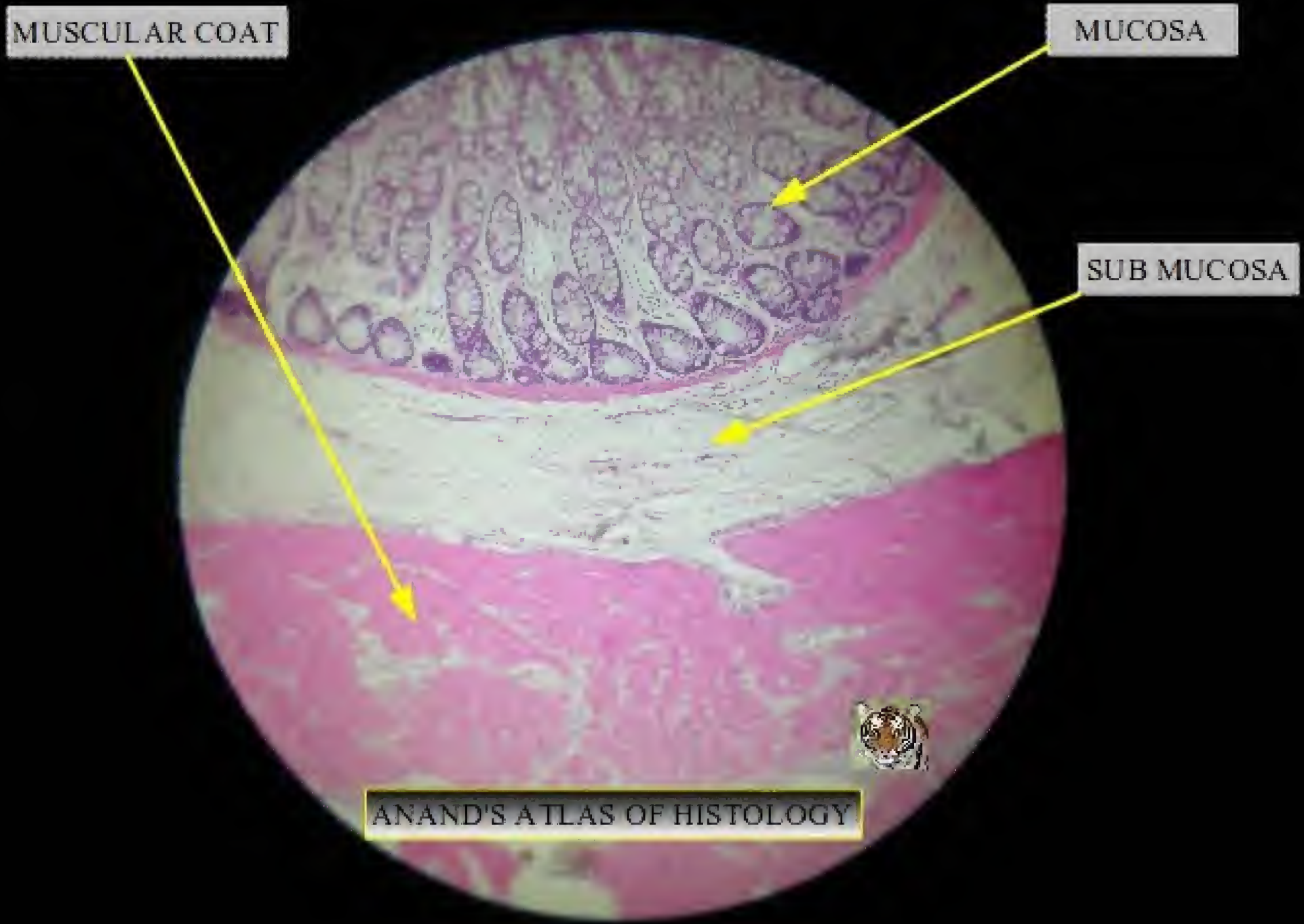

GOBLET CELL
MUCOSA
LYMPHOCYTES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

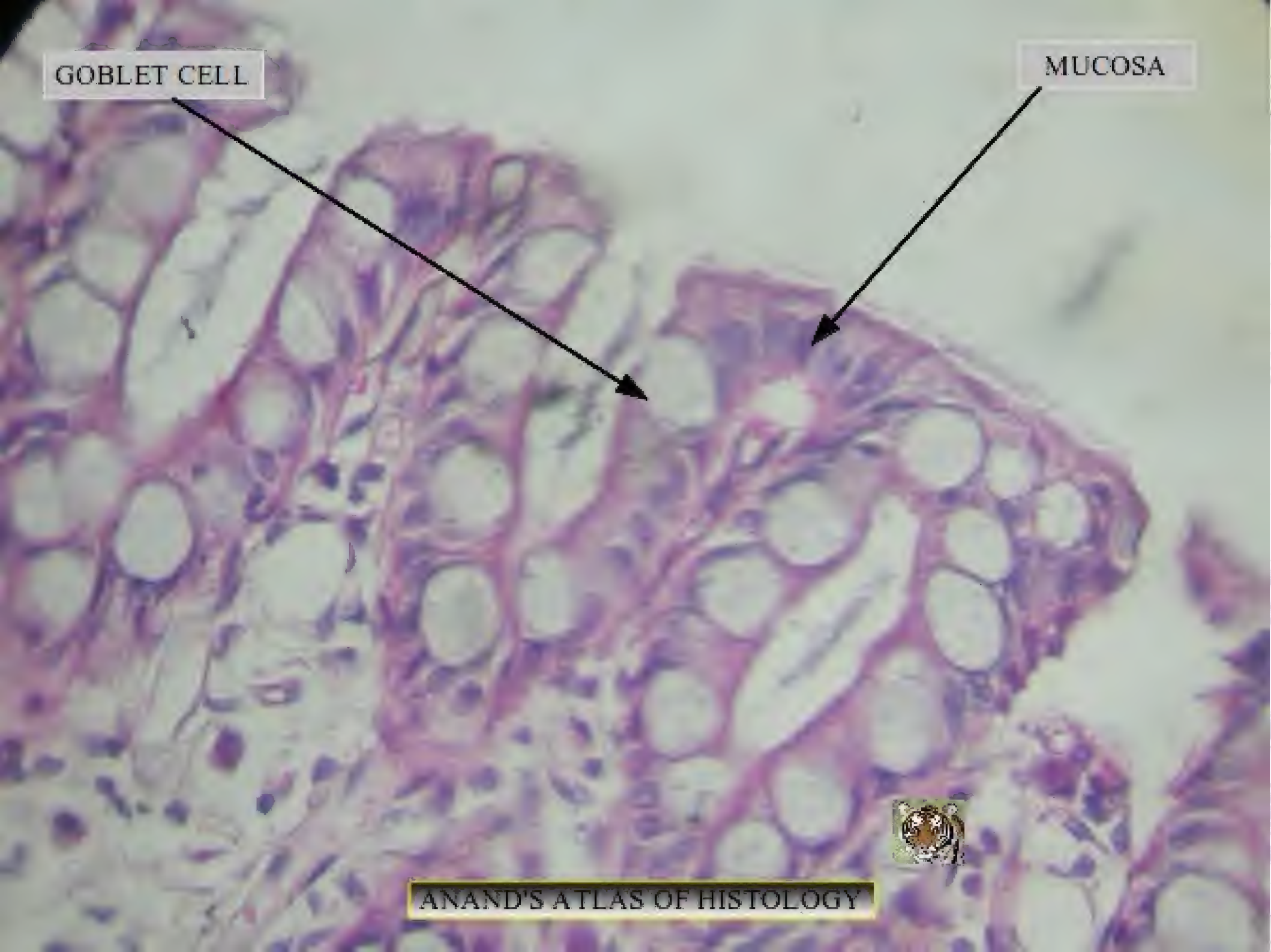
VERMIFORM APPENDIX

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS LINED BY SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
2. SUBMUCOSA CONTAINS LYMPHOID AGGREGATIONS
3. GOBLET CELLS ARE SEEN

LARGE INTESTINE (COLON)


MUSCULAR COAT
MUCOSA
SUB MUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

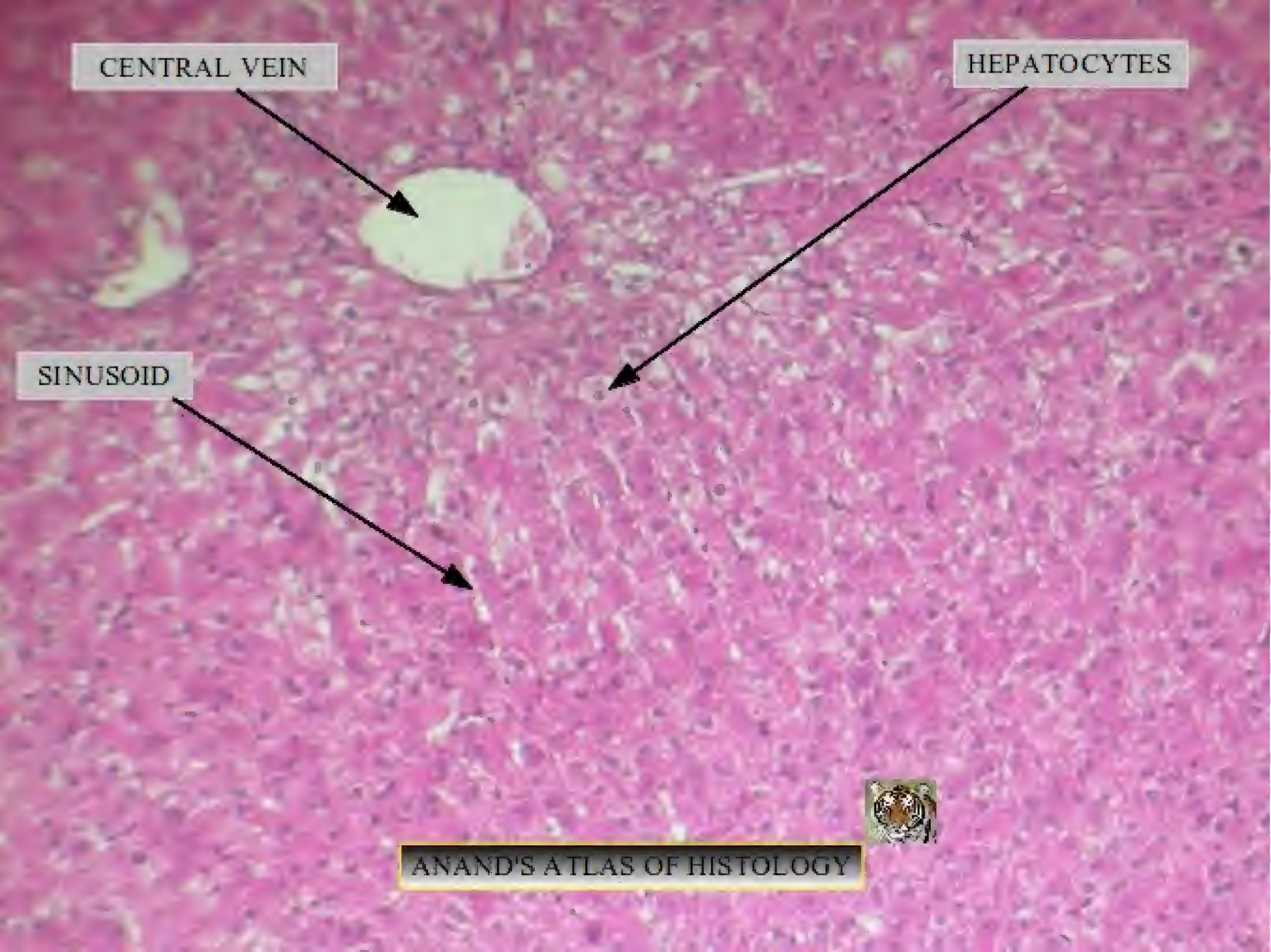

GOBLET CELL
MUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

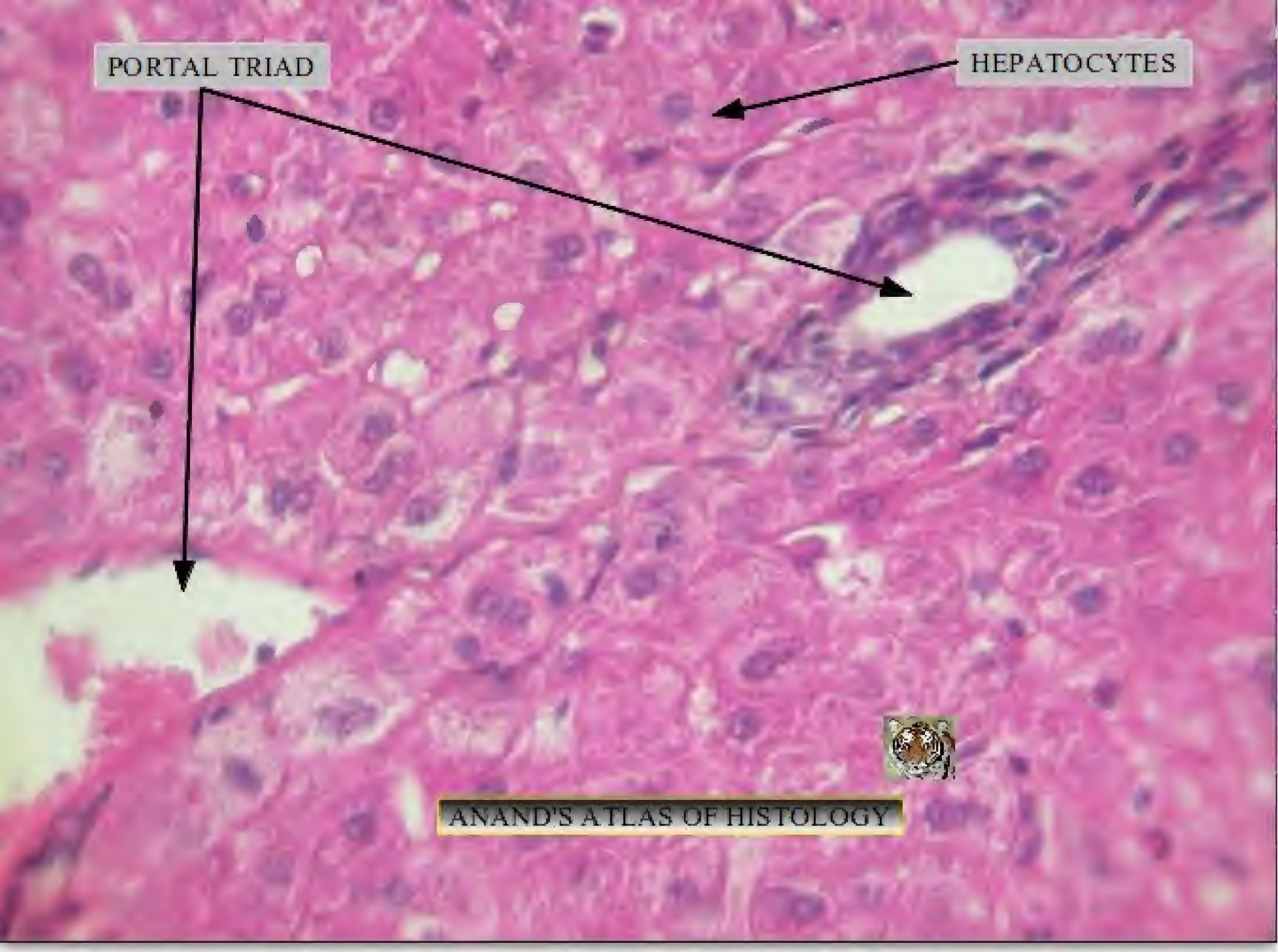
LARGE INTESTINE (COLON)

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS AND CONTAINS NUMEROUS GOBLET CELLS
2. MUCOSA IS LINED BY SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
3. MUSCULAR COAT IS THICK AND ARRANGED AS THREE LAYERS

LIVER


CENTRAL VEIN
HEPATOCYTES
SINUSOID
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

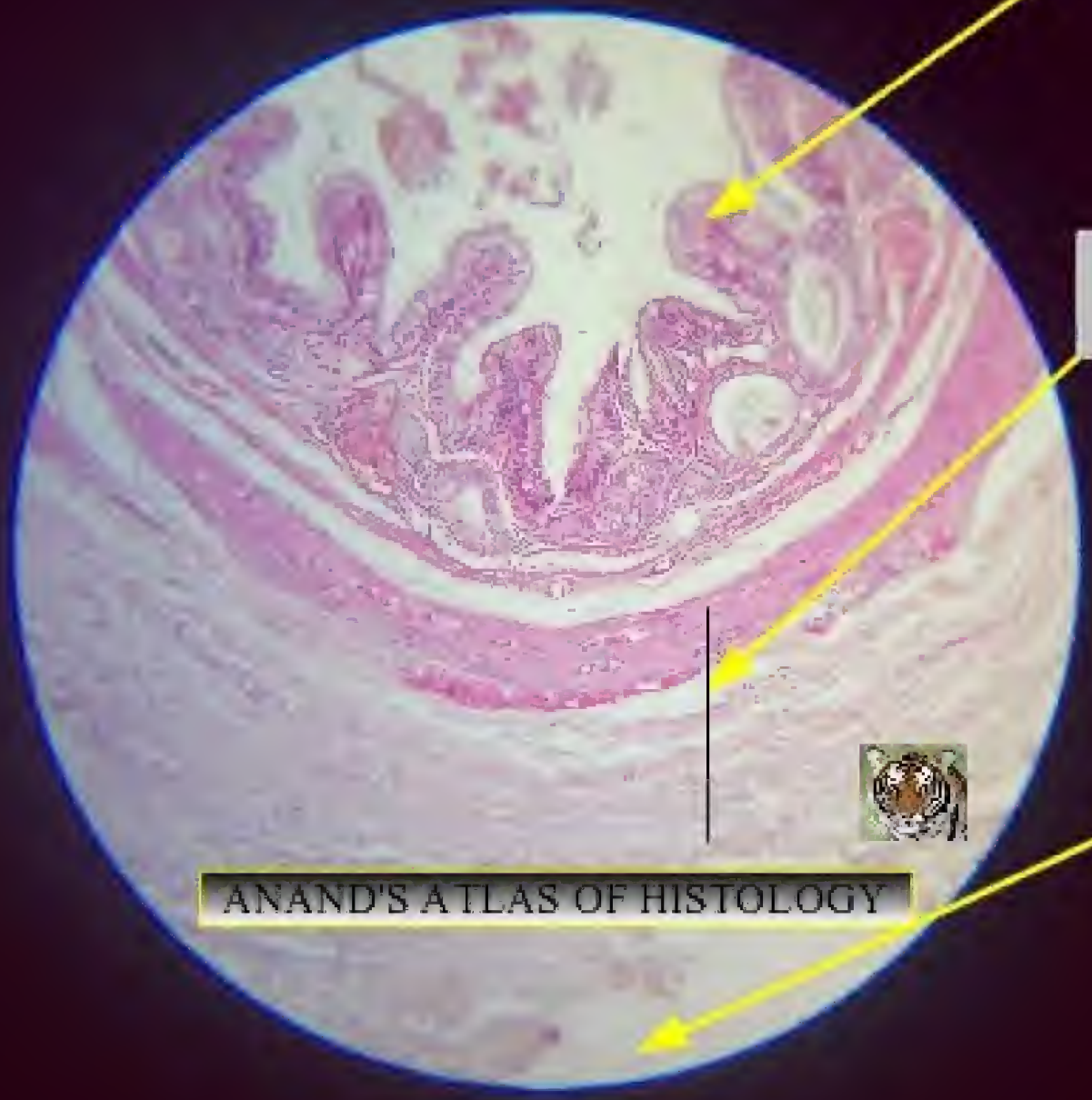

PORTAL TRIAD
HEPATOCYTES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

LIVER

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. HEPATOCYTES ARRANGED IN ROWS RADIATE IN ALL DIRECTIONS FROM THE CENTRAL VEIN
2. SINUSOIDS ARE PRESENT BETWEEN ADJACENT ROWS OF HEPATOCYTES
3. PRESENCE OF PORTAL TRIAD

GALL BLADDER


MUCOSA
FIBROMUSCULAR COAT
SEROSAL COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

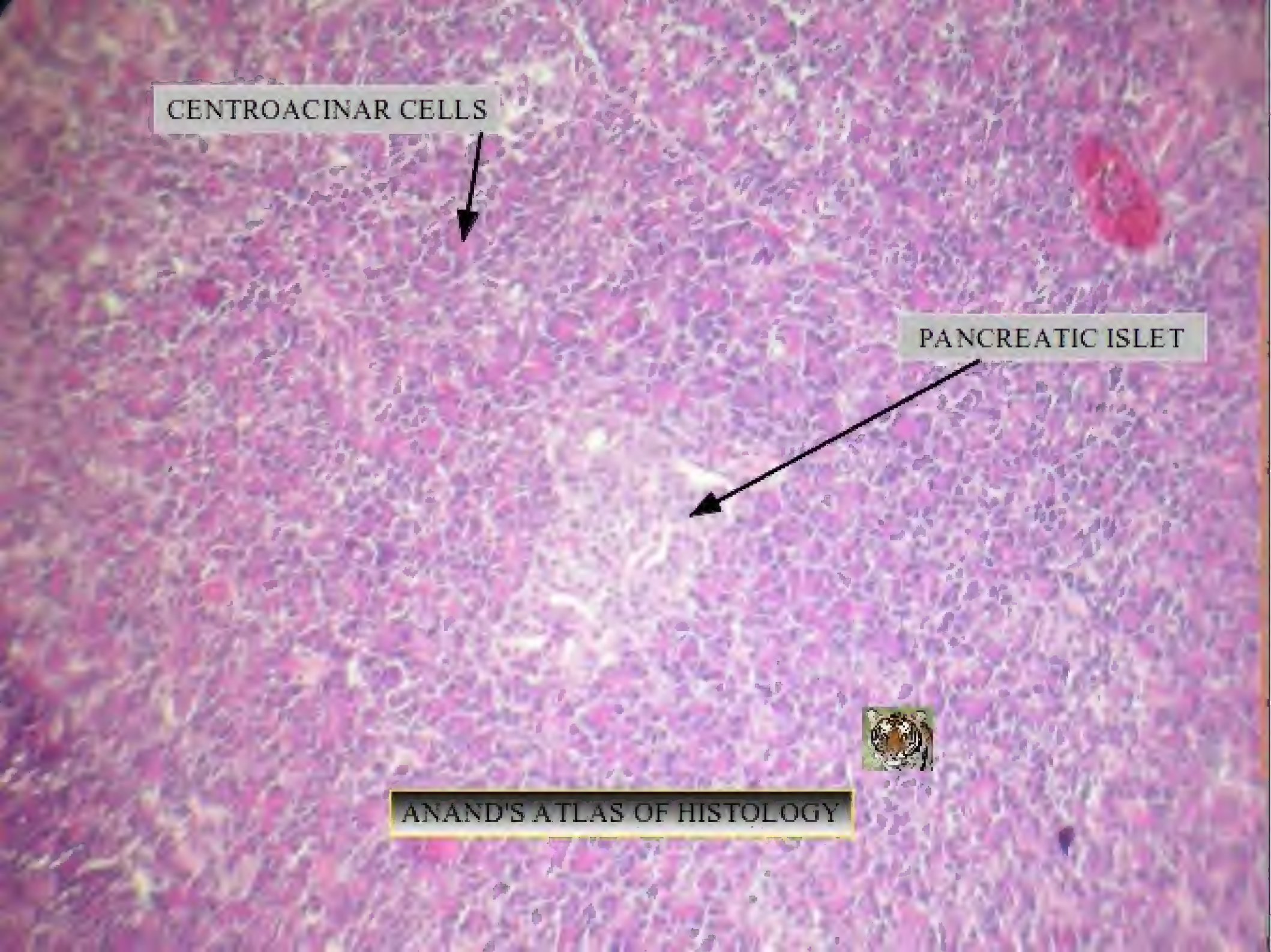

MUCOSA
MICROVILLI
TALL COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

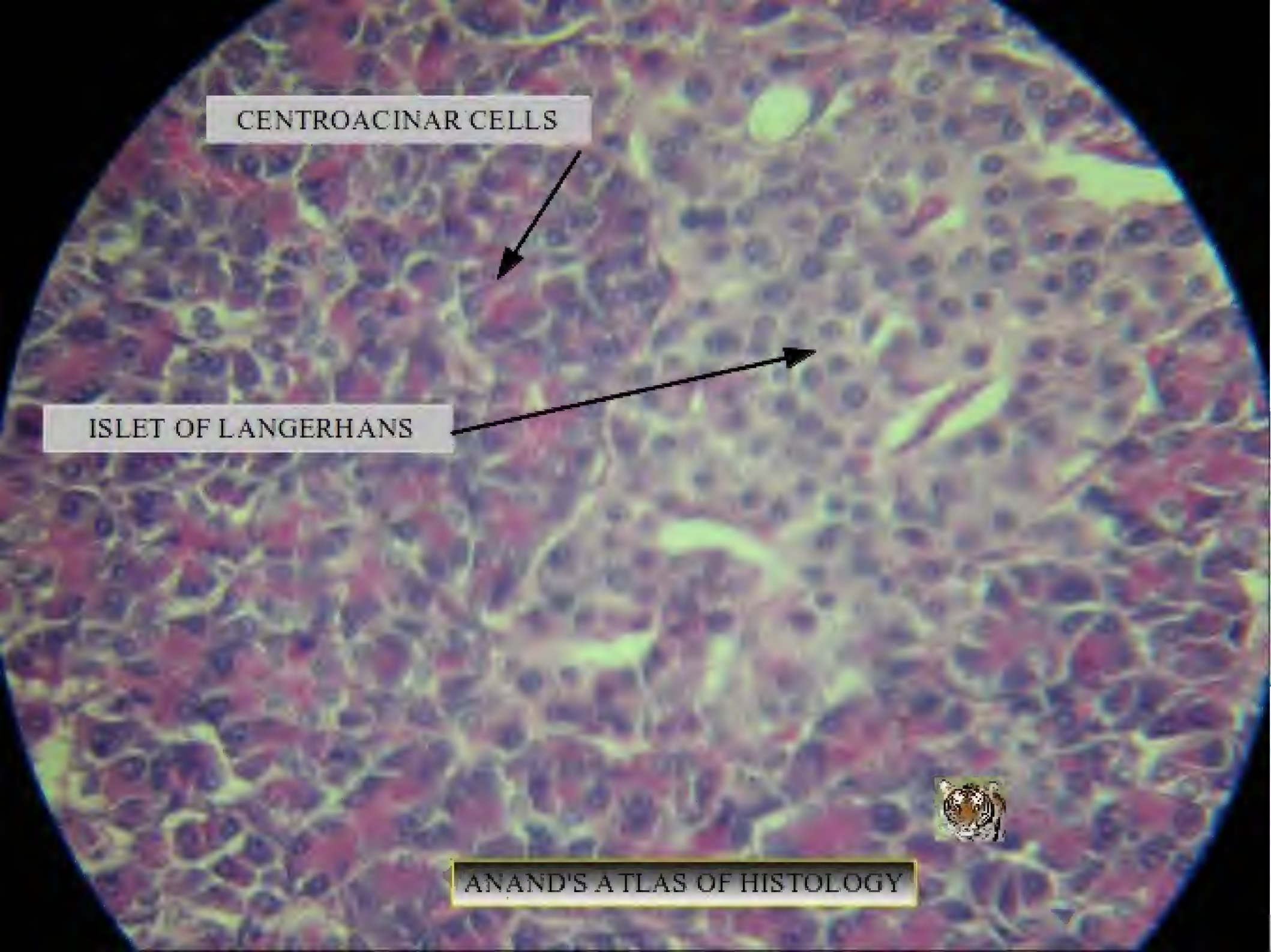
GALL BLADDER

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS LINED BY TALL COLUMNAR CELLS WITH MICROVILLI
2. FIBROMUSCULAR COAT IS MADE OF COLLAGEN FIBRES, SMOOTH MUSCLE FIBRES AND ELASTIC FIBRES

PANCREAS


CENTROACINAR CELLS
PANCREATIC ISLET
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


CENTROACINAR CELLS
ISLET OF LANGERHANS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

PANCREAS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. EXOCRINE PART SHOWS CENTROACINAR CELLS AND DUCTS
2. ENDOCRINE PART SHOWS ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

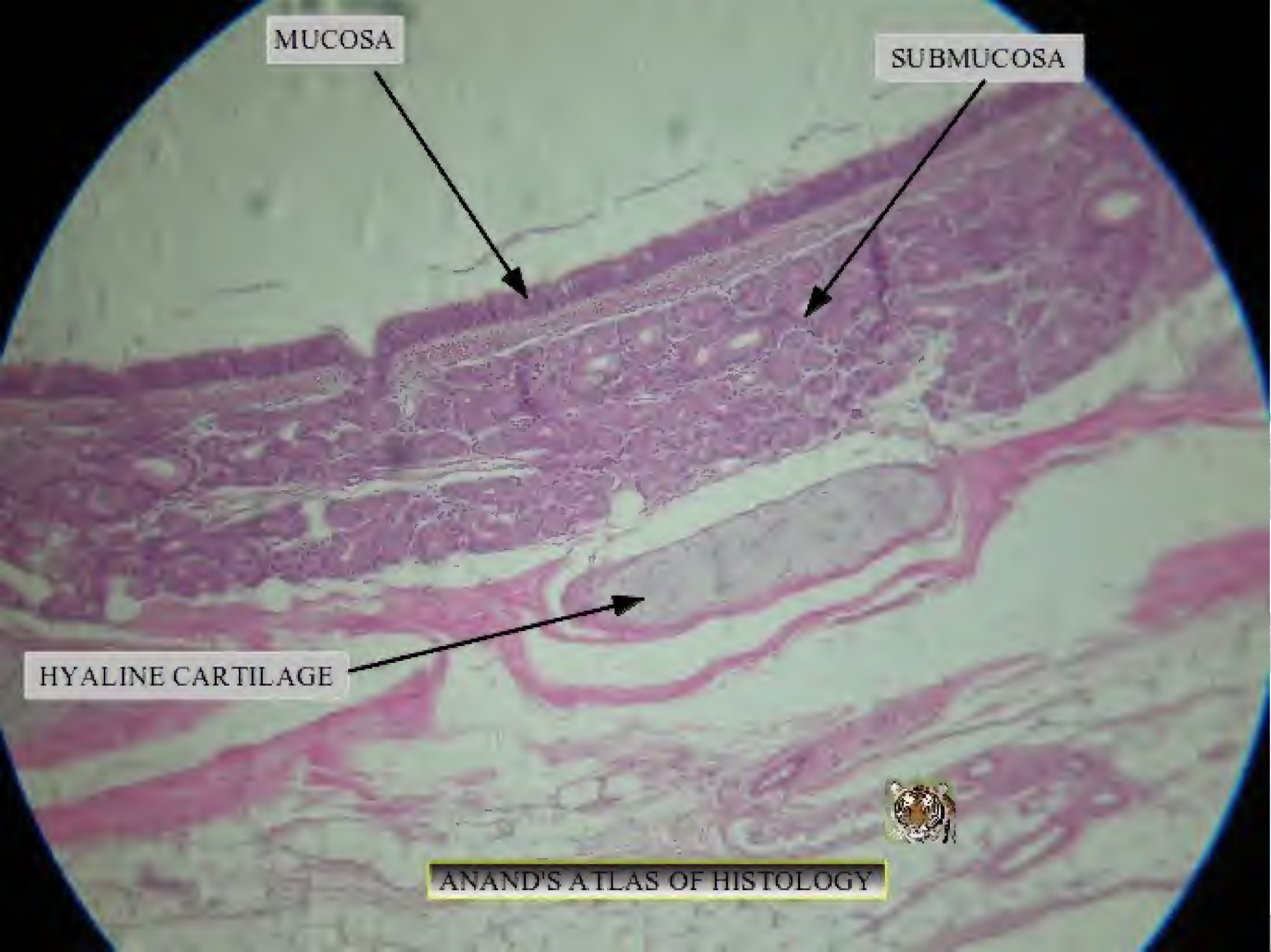
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

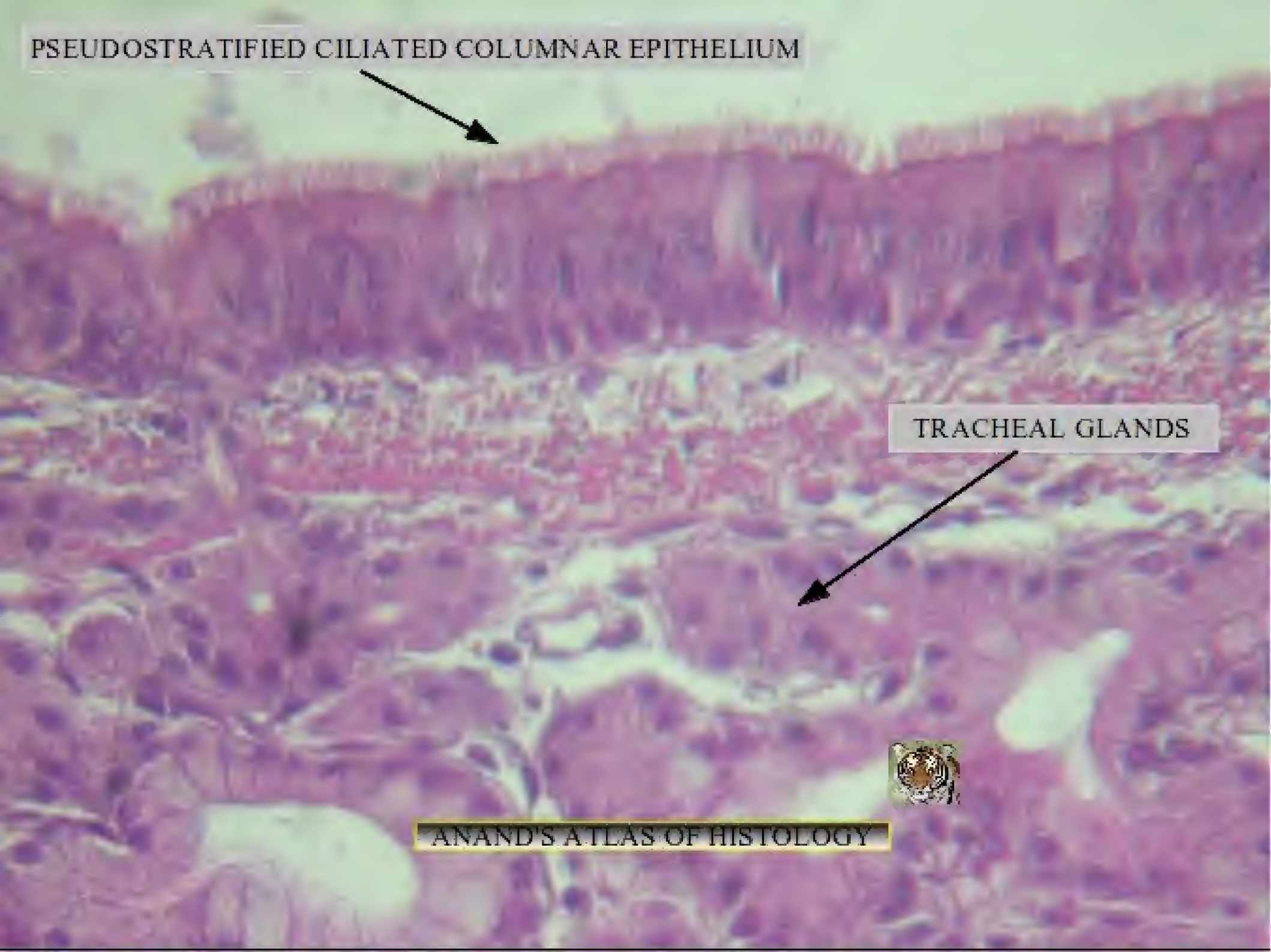
LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

TRACHEA

LUNG

TRACHEA


MUCOSA
SUBMUCOSA
HYALINE CARTILAGE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

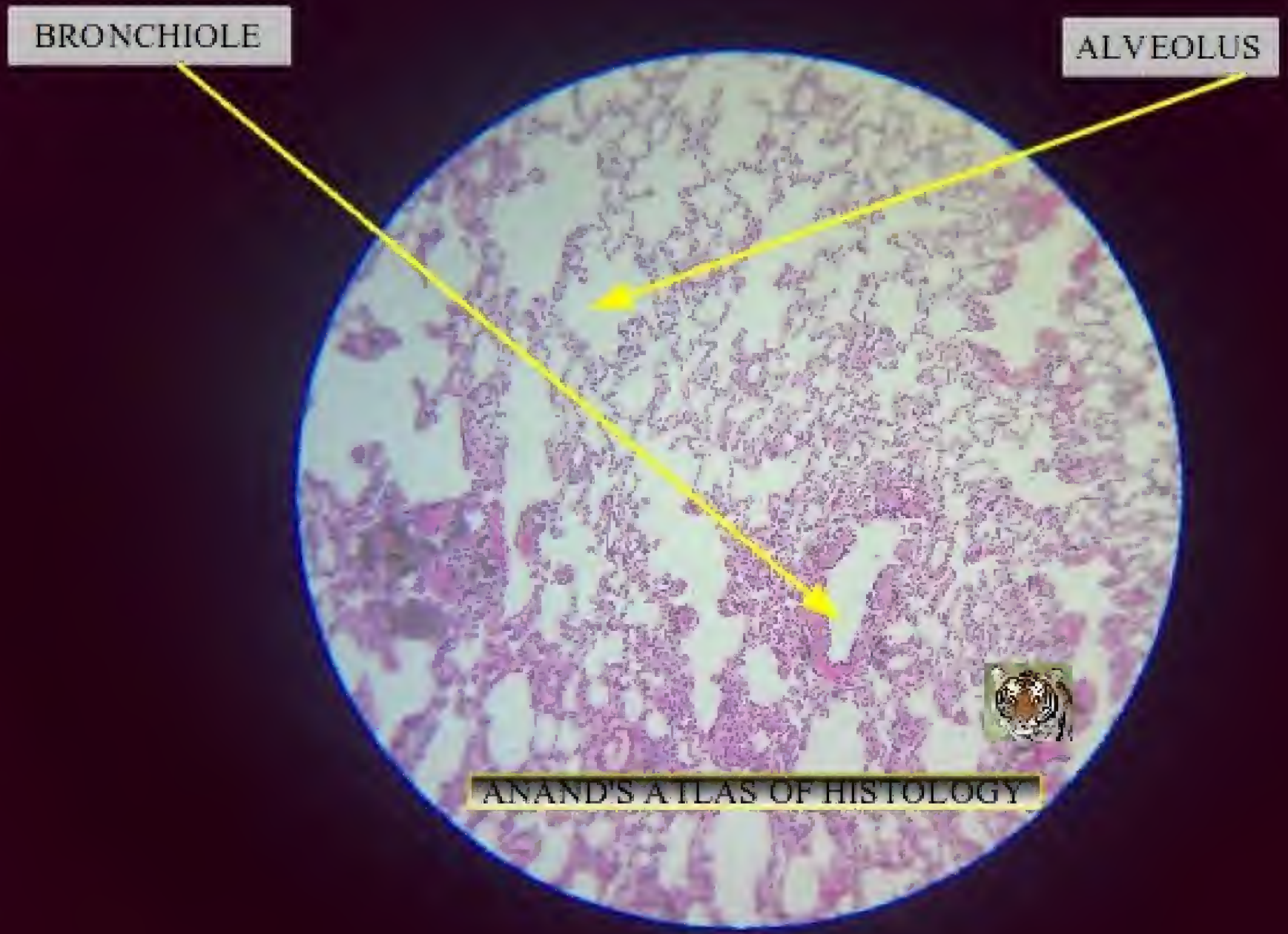

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
TRACHEAL GLANDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

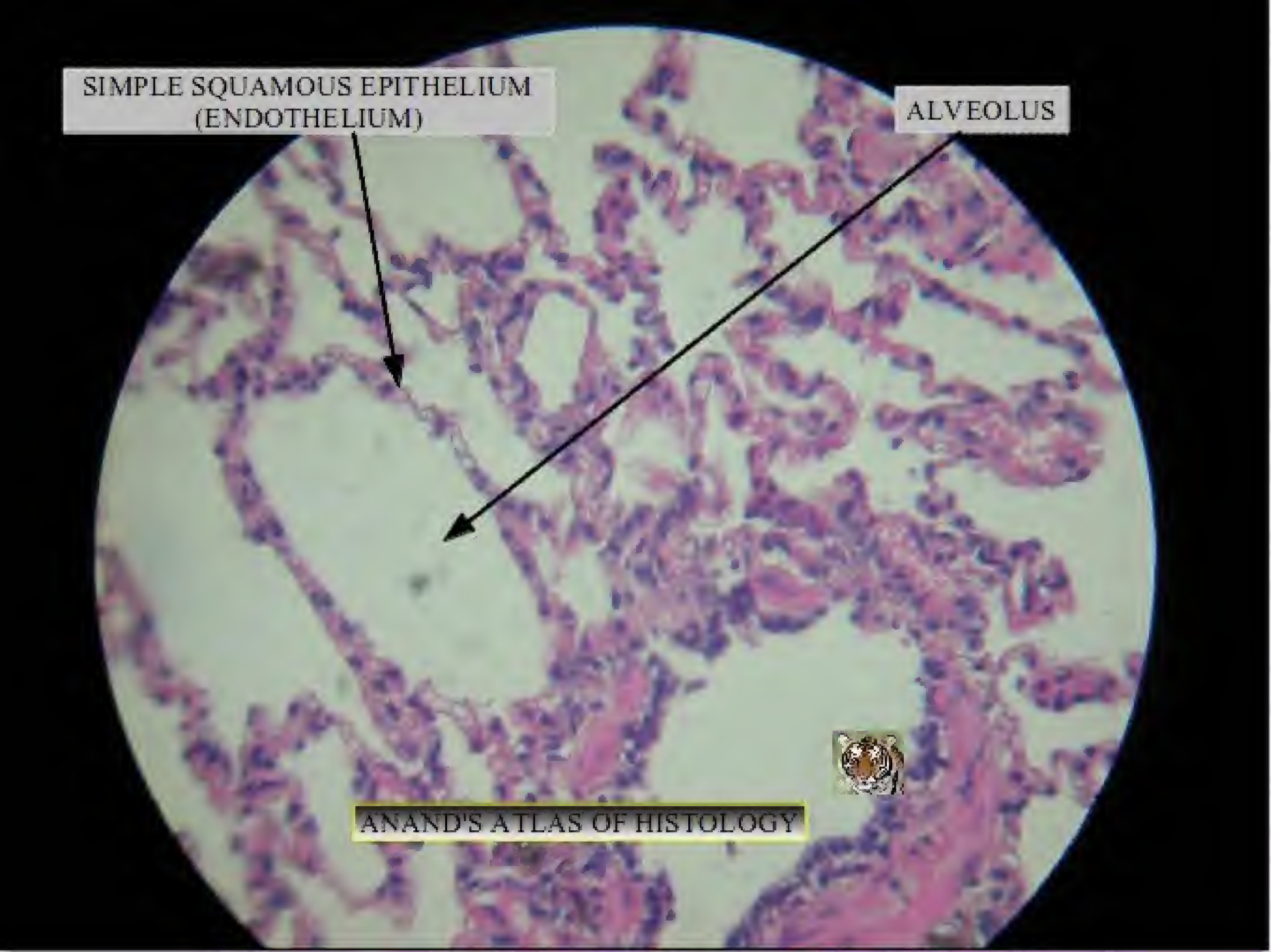
TRACHEA

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS LINED BY PSEUDOSTRATIFIED CILIATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
2. PRESENCE OF TRACHEAL GLANDS
3. PRESENCE OF HYALINE CARTILAGE

LUNG


BRONCHIOLE
ALVEOLUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


SIMPLE SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM
(ENDOTHELIUM)
ALVEOLUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

LUNG

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

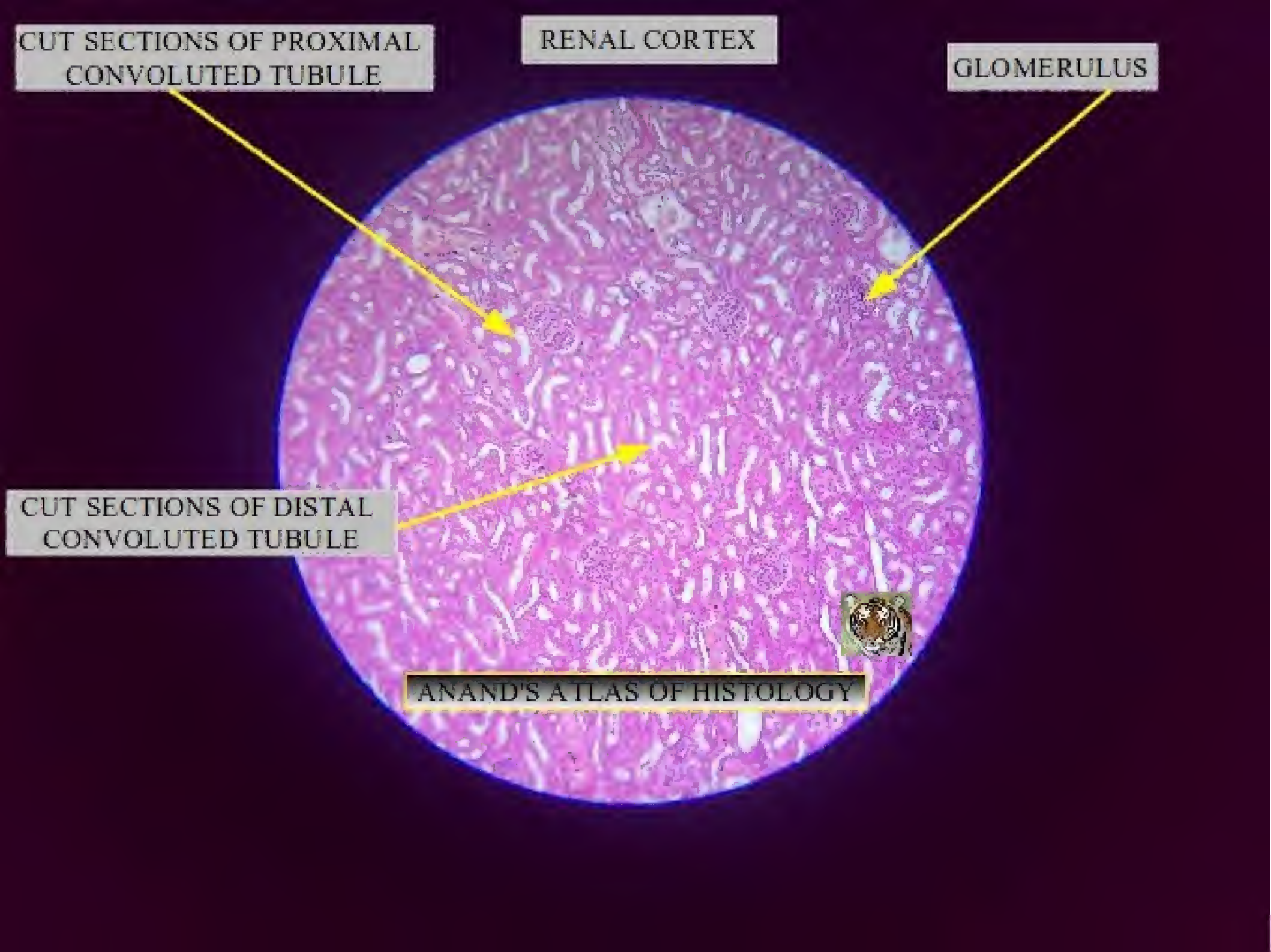
1. PRESENCE OF ALVEOLI
2. ALVEOLI ARE LINED BY SIMPLE SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM
3. PRESENCE OF ALVEOLAR DUCTS AND ALVEOLAR SACS

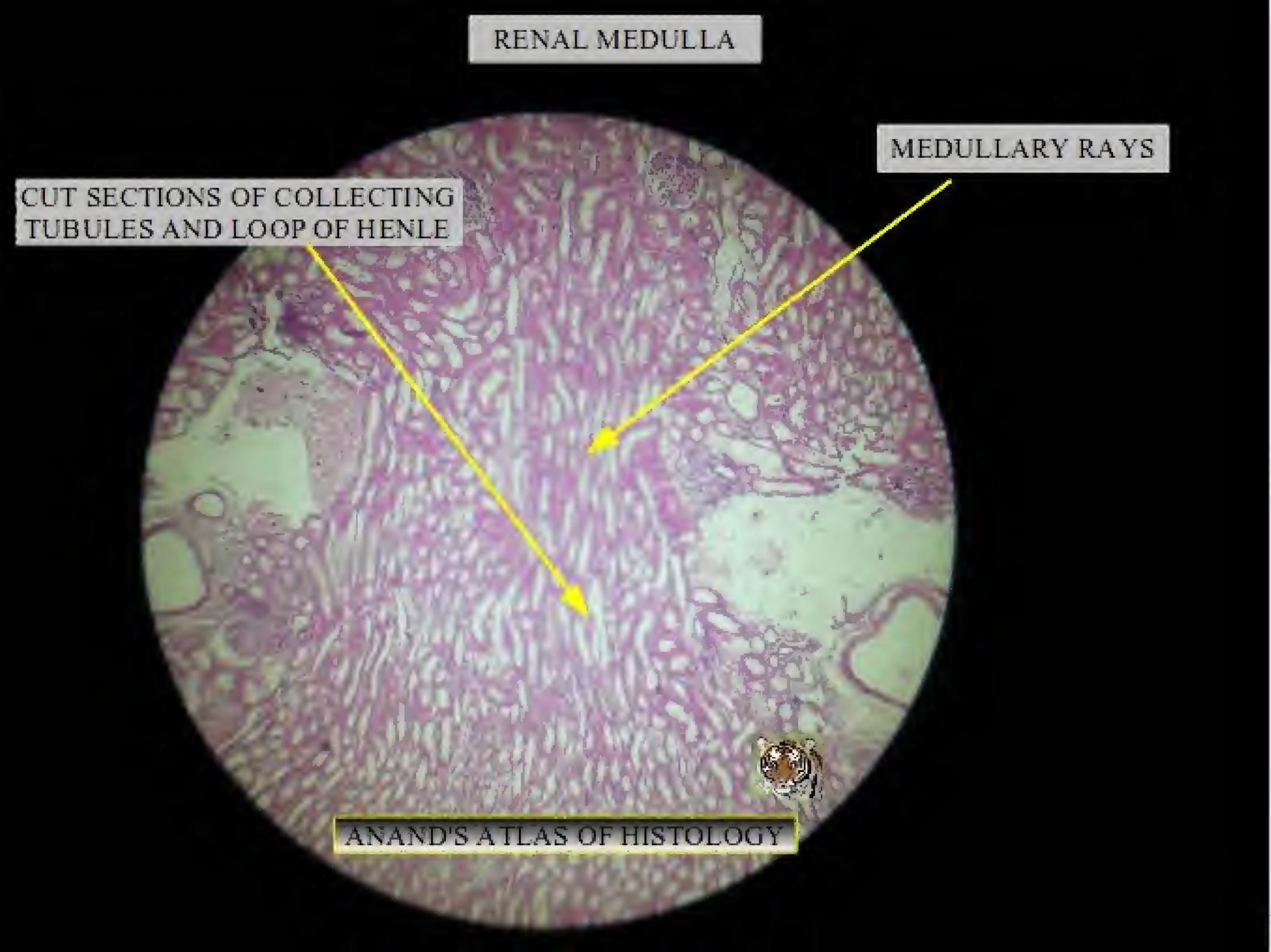
EXCRETORY SYSTEM

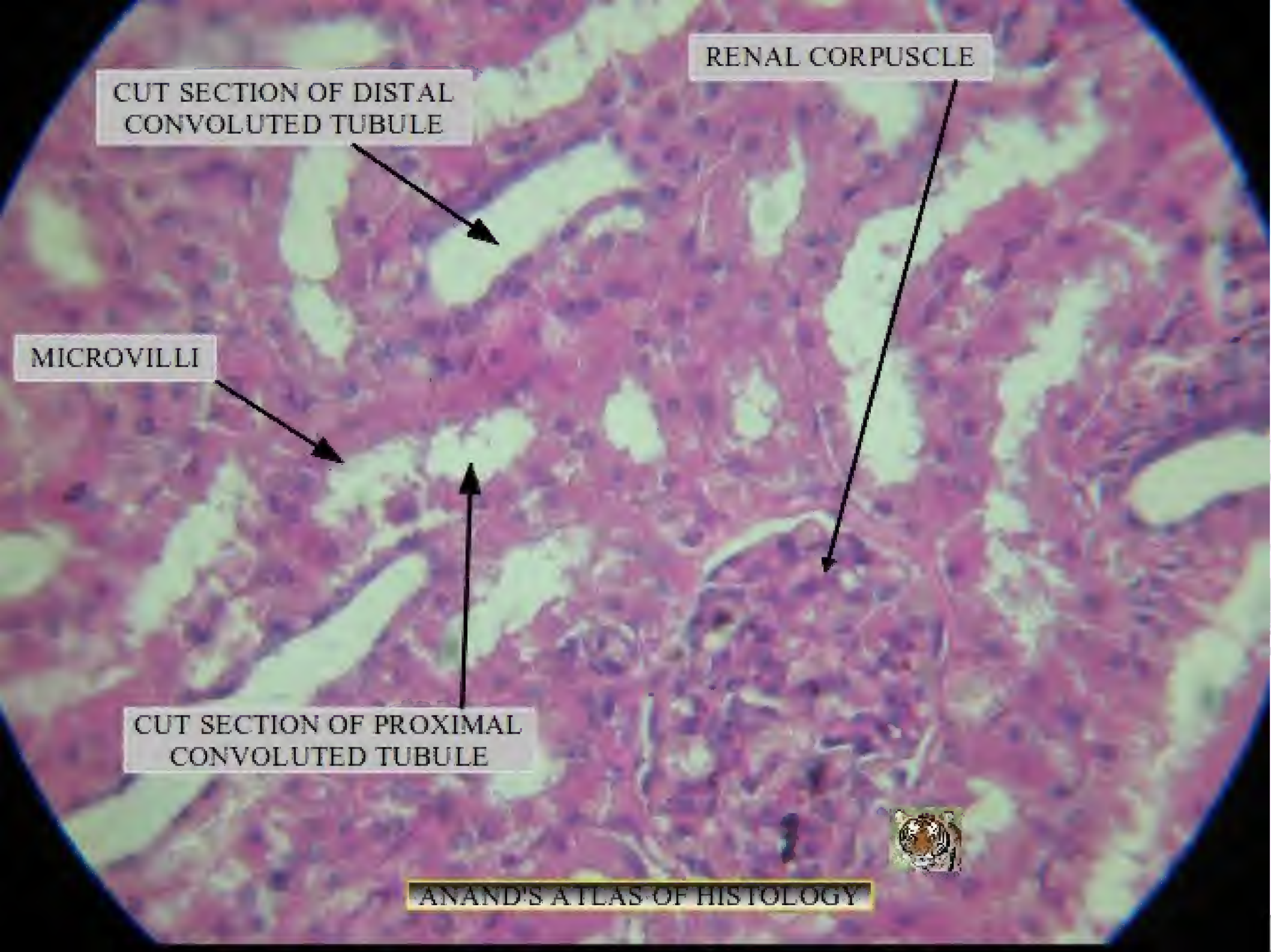
LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

KIDNEY
URETER
URINARY BLADDER

KIDNEY


CUT SECTIONS OF PROXIMAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE
RENAL CORTEX
GLOMERULUS
CUT SECTIONS OF DISTAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


RENAL MEDULLA
MEDULLARY RAYS
CUT SECTIONS OF COLLECTING TUBULES AND LOOP OF HENLE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

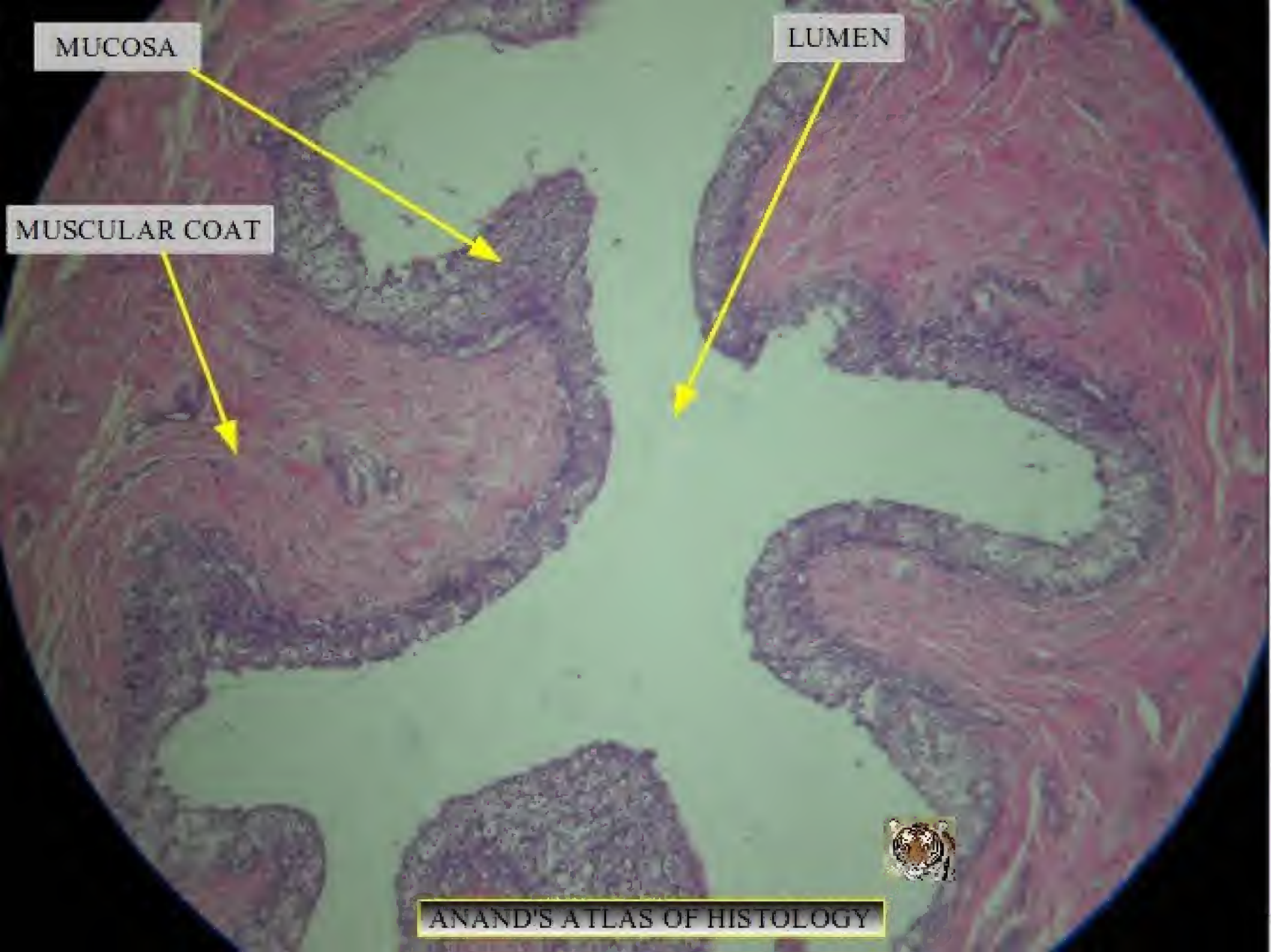

RENAL CORPUSCLE
CUT SECTION OF DISTAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE
MICROVILLI
CUT SECTION OF PROXIMAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

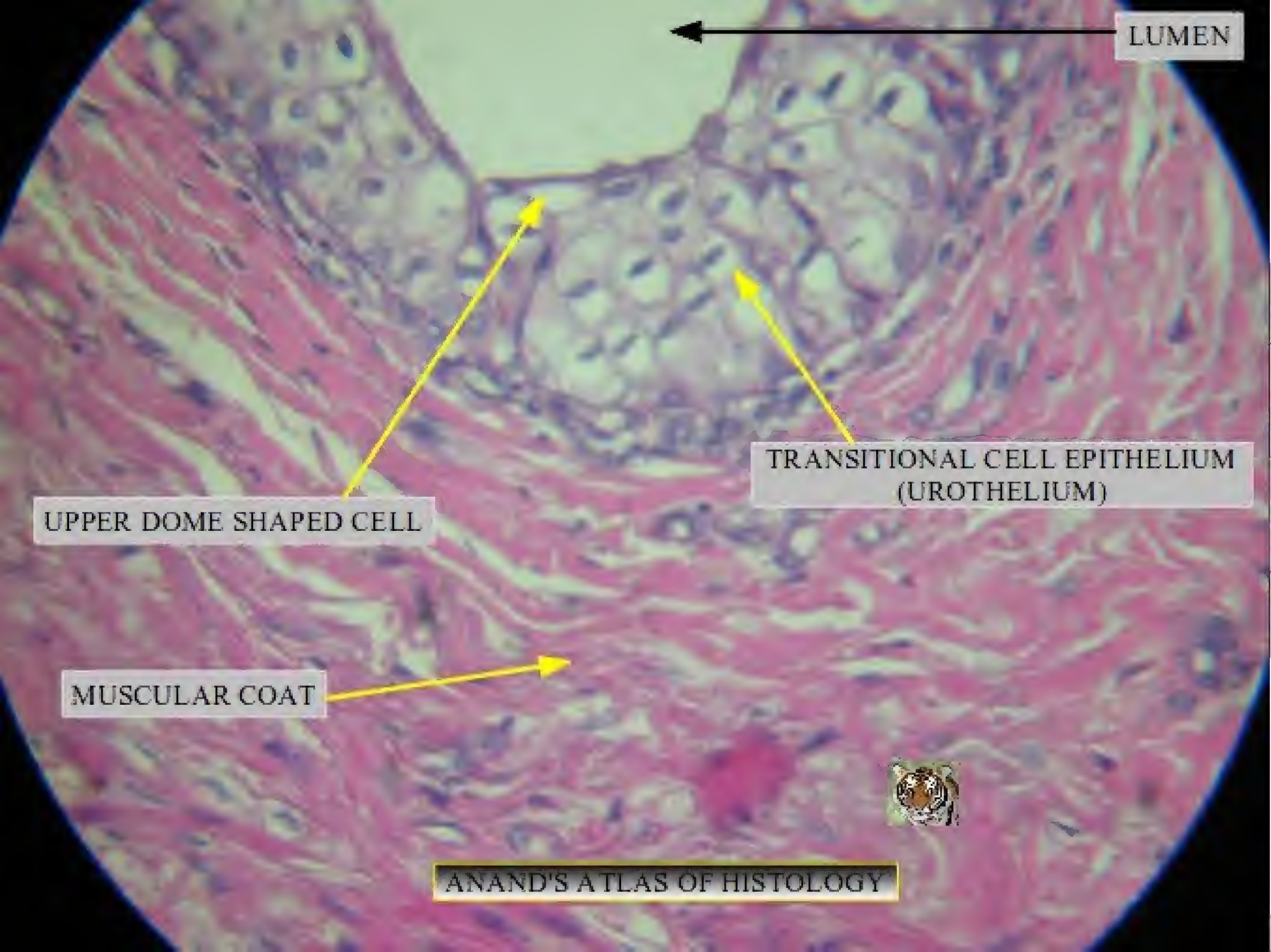
KIDNEY

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION OF KIDNEY SHOWS RENAL CORTEX AND RENAL MEDULLA
2. RENAL CORTEX SHOWS CUT SECTIONS OF RENAL CORPUSCLES, PROXIMAL AND DISTAL CONVOLUTED TUBULES
3. RENAL MEDULLA SHOWS CUT SECTIONS OF COLLECTING DUCTS PROJECTING INTO THE CORTEX AS MEDULLARY RAYS

URETER


MUCOSA
LUMEN
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

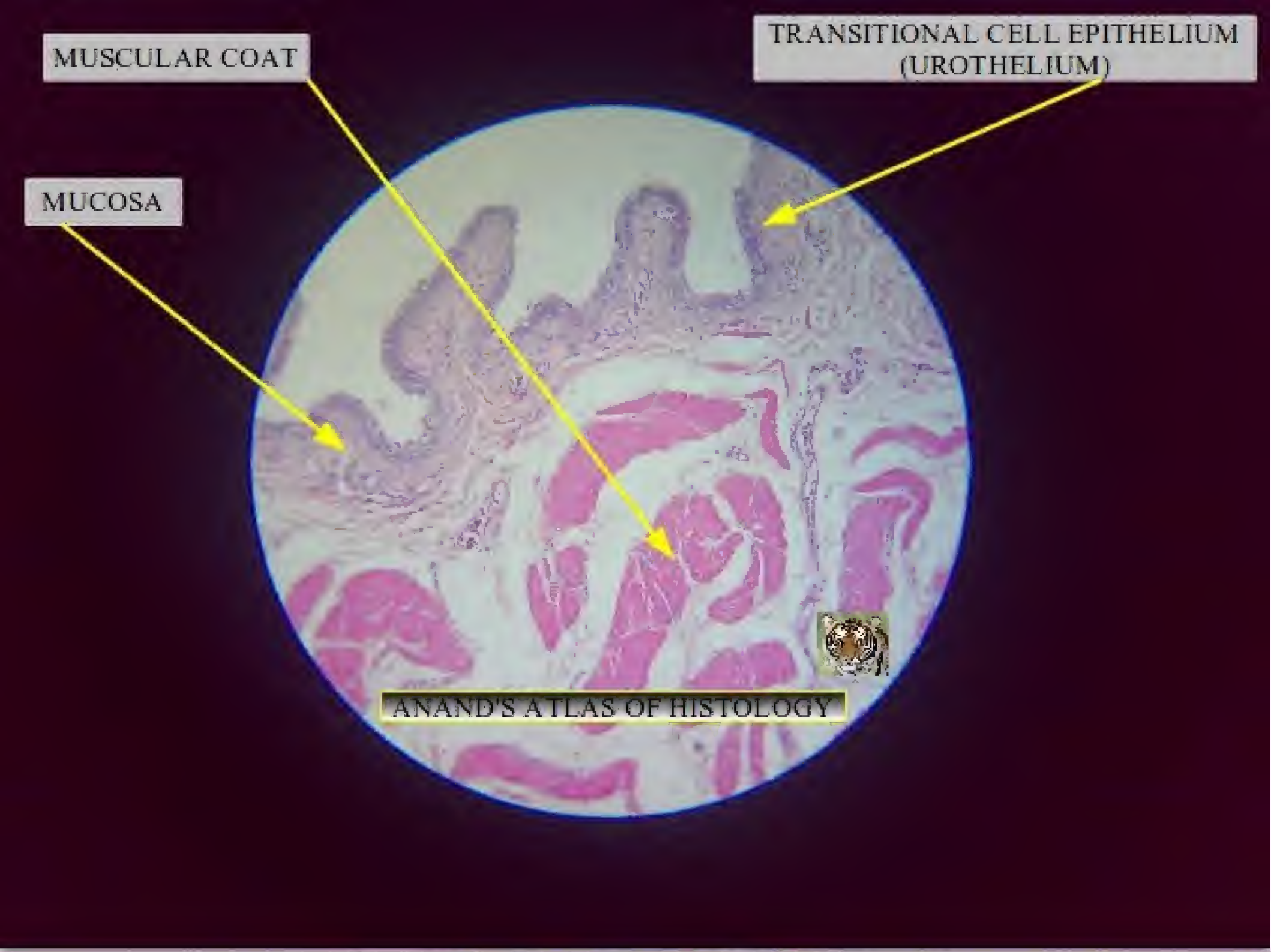

LUMEN
TRANSITIONAL CELL EPITHELIUM
(UROTHELIUM)
UPPER DOME SHAPED CELL
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

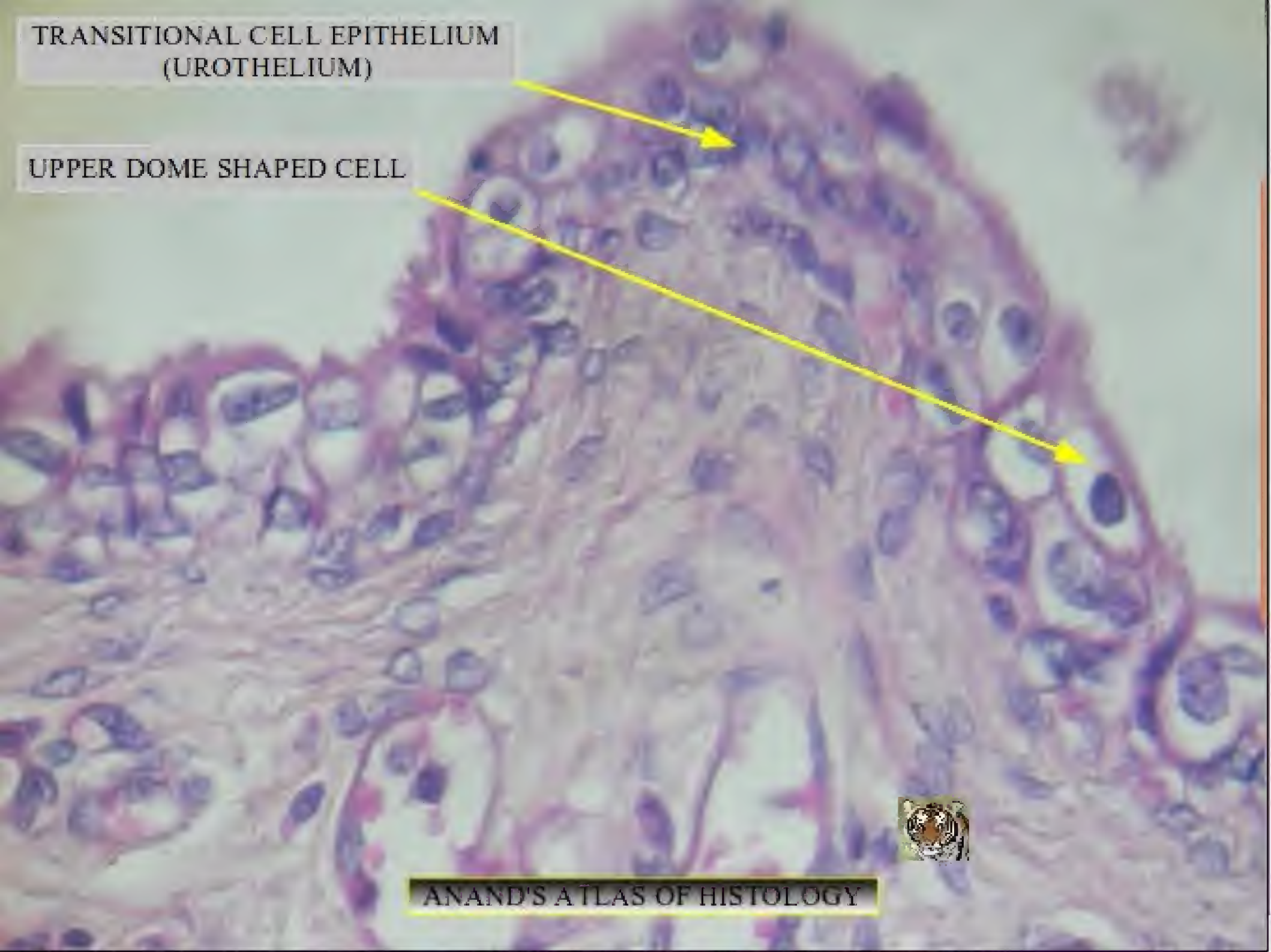
URETER

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS
2. MUCOSA IS LINED BY TRANSITIONAL CELL EPITHELIUM
3. MUSCULAR COAT IS MADE OF THREE LAYERS

URINARY BLADDER


MUSCULAR COAT
TRANSITIONAL CELL EPITHELIUM (UROTHELIUM)
MUCOSA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


TRANSITIONAL CELL EPITHELIUM
(UROTHELIUM)
UPPER DOME SHAPED CELL
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

URINARY BLADDER

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

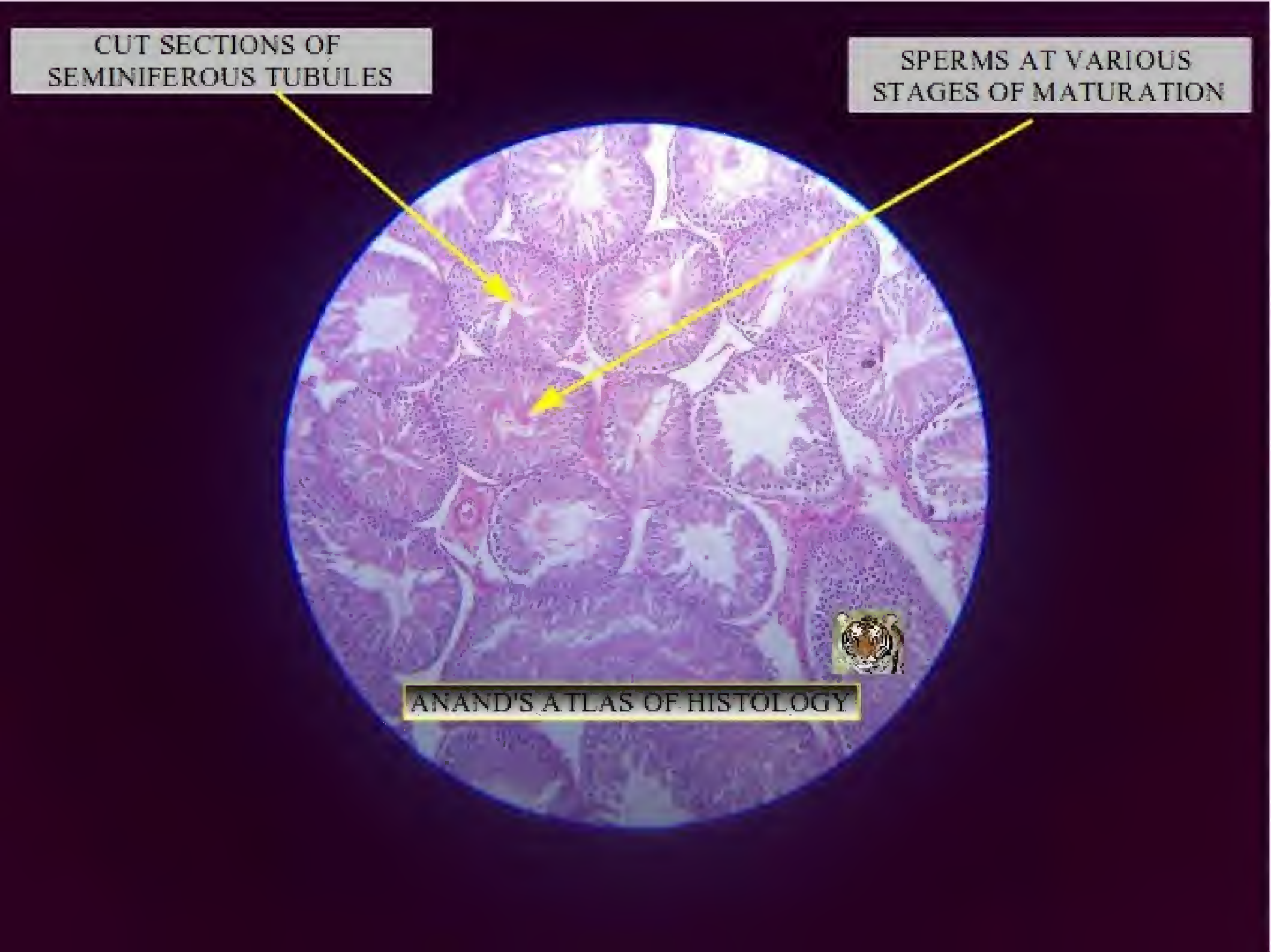
1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS
2. MUCOSA IS LINED BY TRANSITIONAL CELL EPITHELIUM
3. MUSCULAR COAT IS VERY THICK AND IS THREE LAYERED, INNER AND OUTER LONGITUDINAL AND MIDDLE CIRCULAR LAYERS

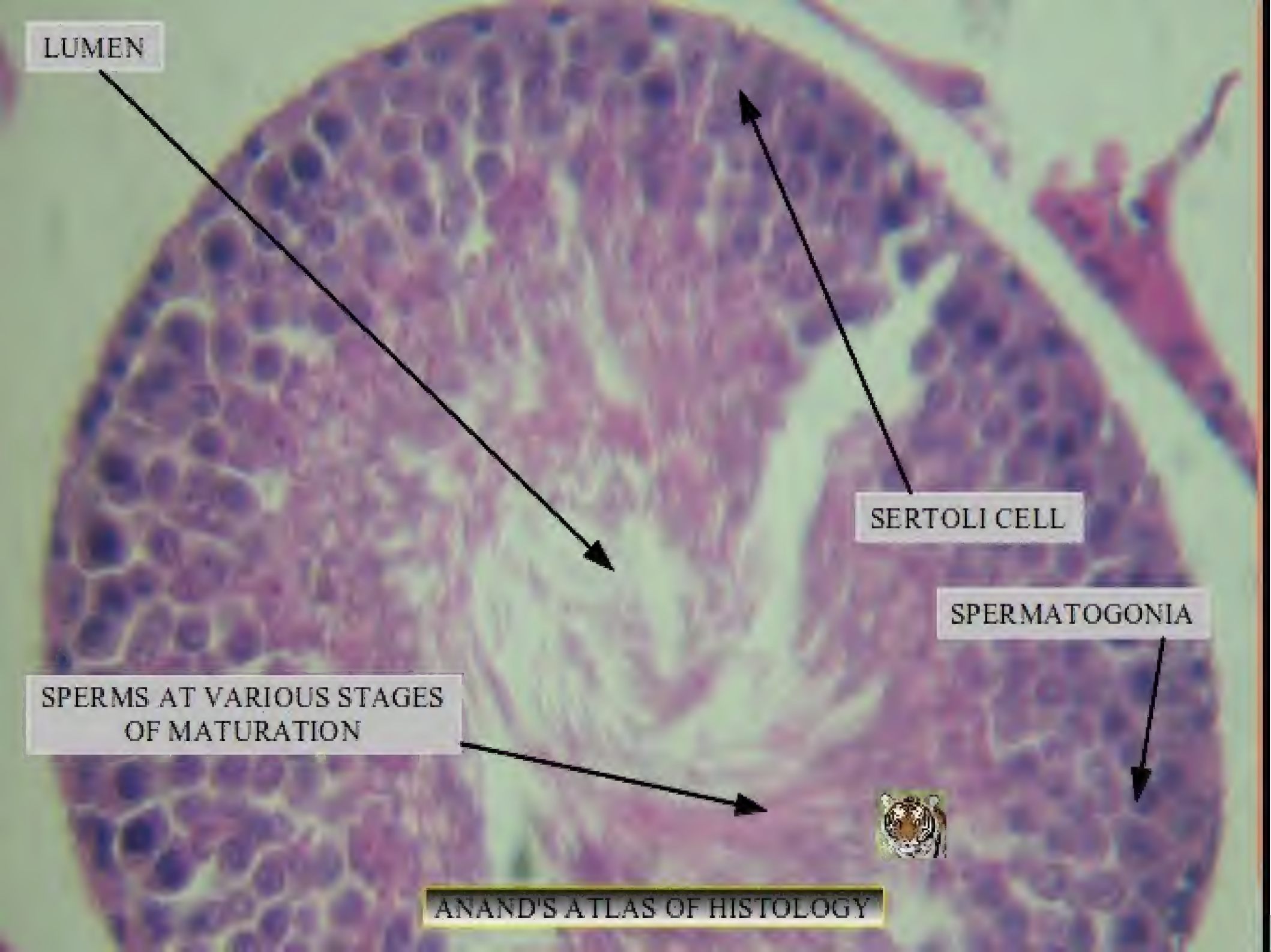
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM – MALE

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

TESTIS
EPIDIDYMIS
VAS DEFERENS
PROSTATE GLAND
SEMINAL VESICLE

TESTIS


CUT SECTIONS OF SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES
SPERMS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF MATURATION
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

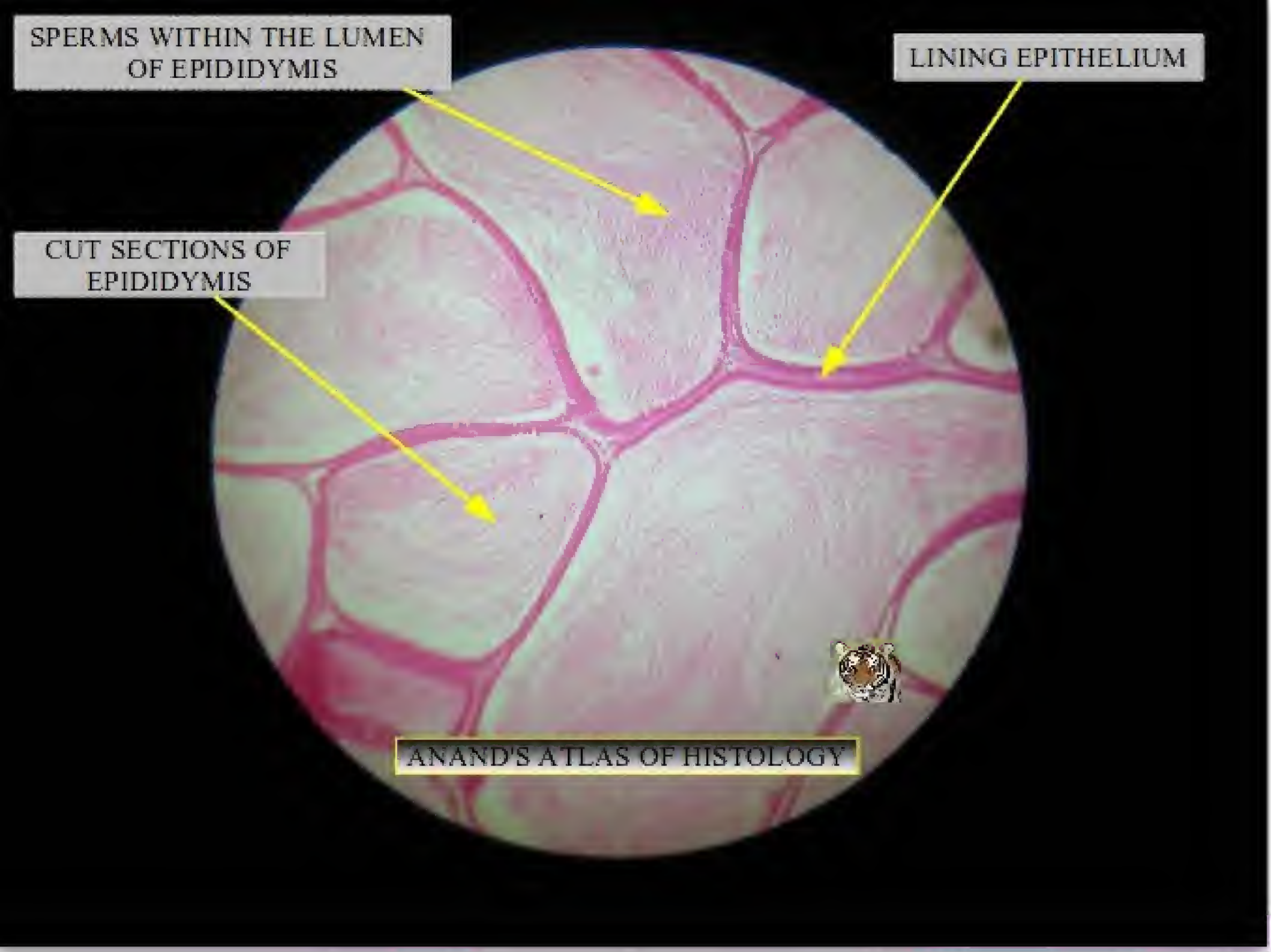

LUMEN
SERTOLI CELL
SPERMATOGONIA
SPERMS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF MATURATION
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

TESTIS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTIONS OF SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES ARE SEEN
2. SPERMS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF MATURATION CAN BE SEEN IN THE LUMEN
3. SERTOLI CELLS WHICH PROVIDE NOURISHMENT TO DEVELOPING SPERM IS ALSO SEEN

EPIDIDYMIS


SPERMS WITHIN THE LUMEN OF EPIDIDYMIS
LINING EPITHELIUM
CUT SECTIONS OF EPIDIDYMIS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


STEREOCILIA
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED
COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
SPERMS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

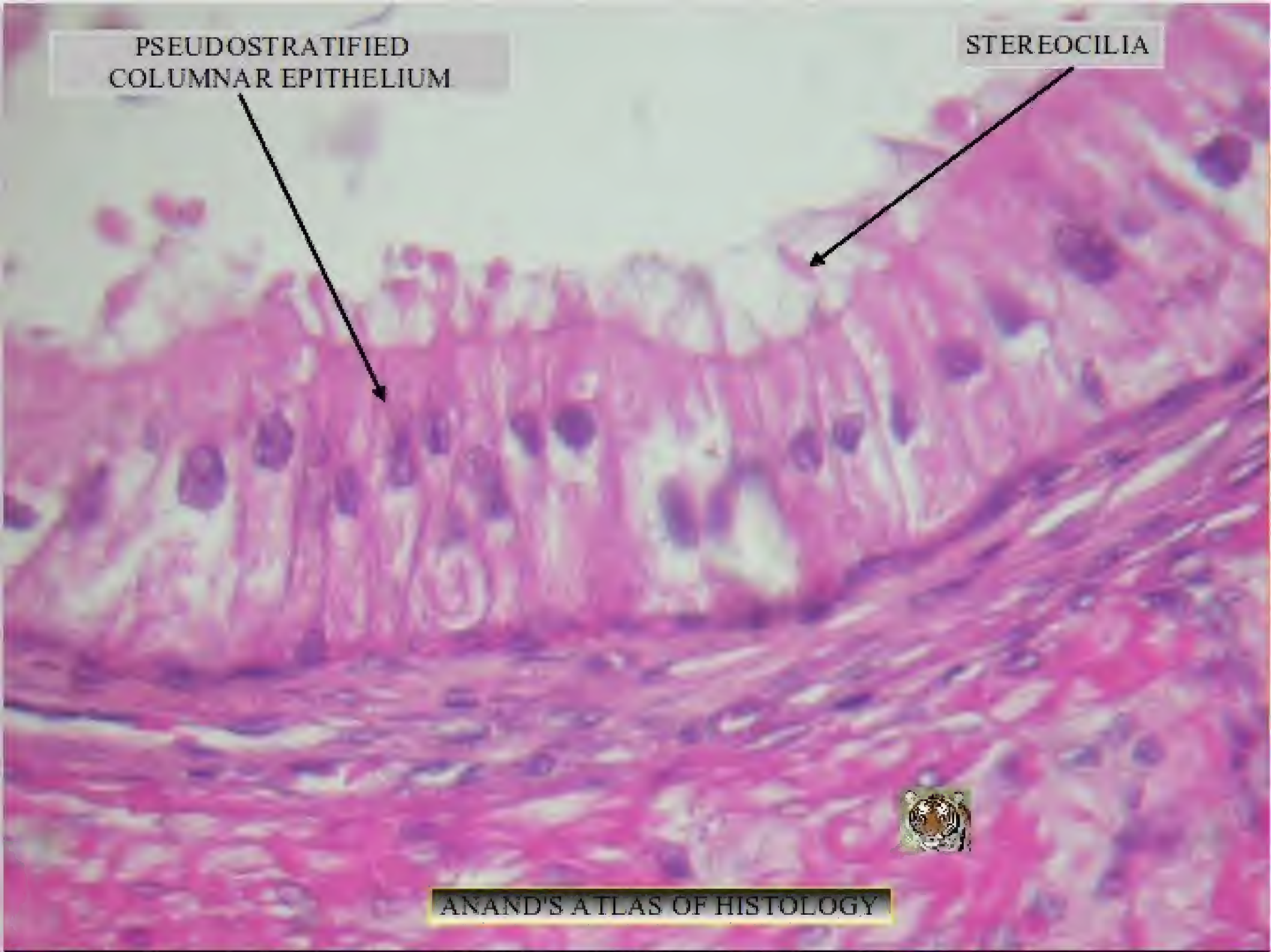
EPIDIDYMIS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTIONS OF EPIDIDYMIS ARE SEEN
2. SPERMS CAN BE SEEN IN THE LUMEN
3. LINING EPITHELIUM IS PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNAR WITH APICAL MICROVILLI TERMED AS STEREOCILIA

VAS DEFERENS


LUMEN
MUCOSA
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

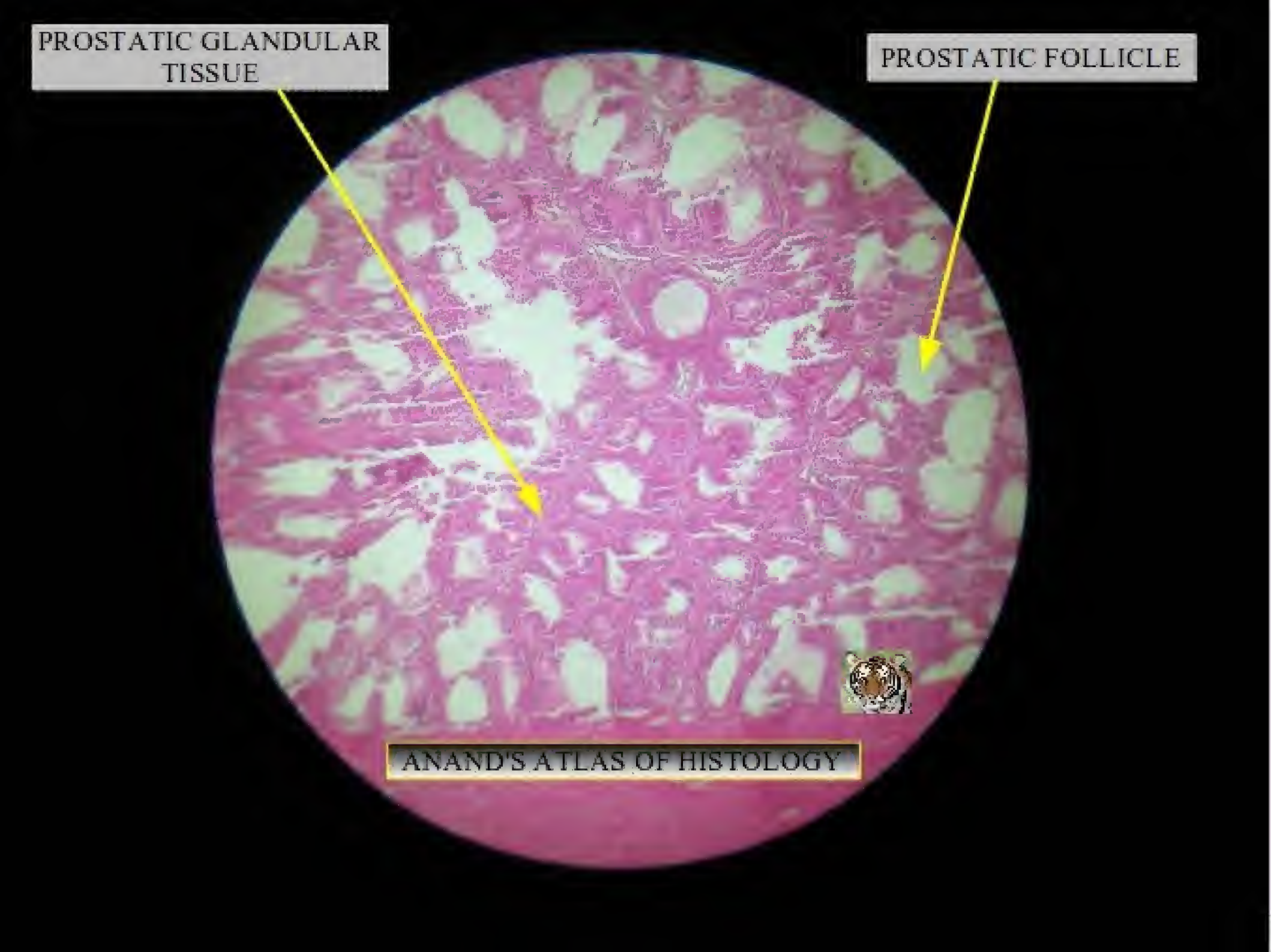

PSEUDOSTRATIFIED
COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
STEREOCILIA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

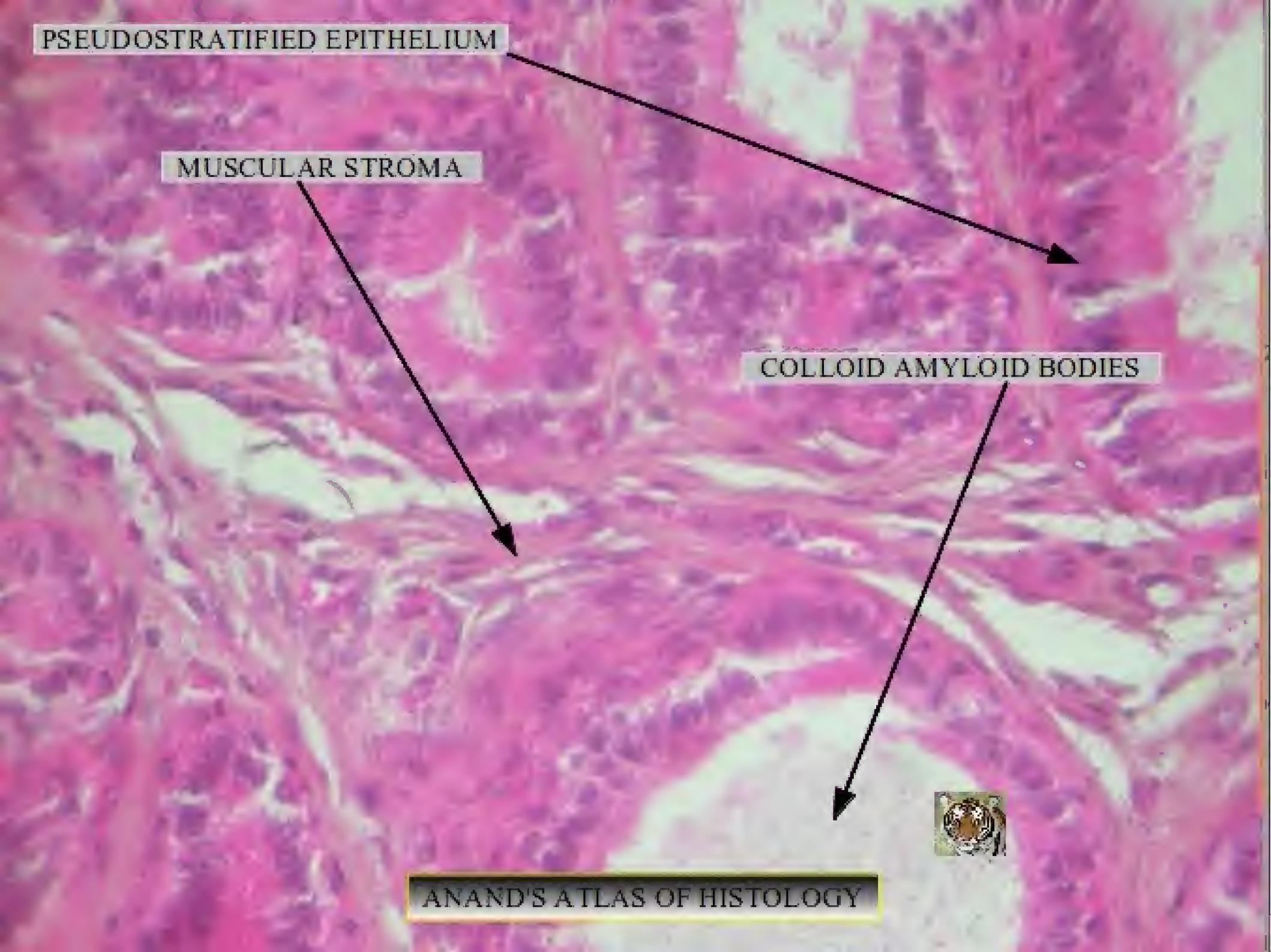
VAS DEFERENS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS
2. LINED BY PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM WITH STEREOCILIA
3. MUSCULAR COAT IS THICK

PROSTATE GLAND


PROSTATIC GLANDULAR TISSUE
PROSTATIC FOLLICLE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM
MUSCULAR STROMA
COLLOID AMYLOID BODIES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

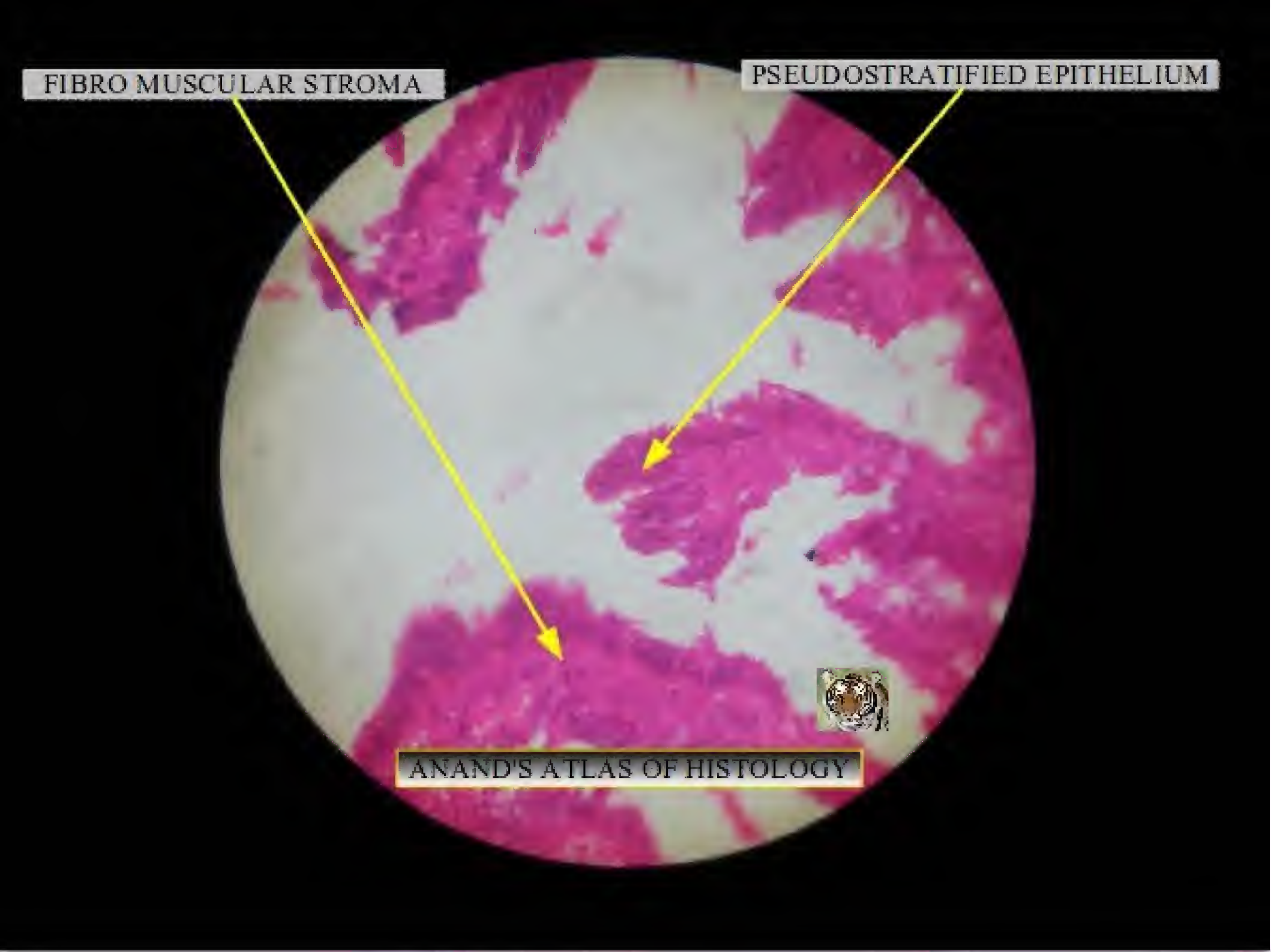
PROSTATE GLAND

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PROSTATIC FOLLICLES ARE SEEN IN GLANDULAR TISSUE
2. FOLLICLES ARE EMBEDDED IN A FIBROMUSCULAR STROMA
3. AMYLOID MATERIAL IS SEEN WITHIN THE FOLLICLE
4. FOLLICLE IS LAYERED BY PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM OCCASIONALLY EPITHELIUM CAN BE BILAYERED

SEMINAL VESICLE


DIVERTICULAE
LUMEN
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


FIBRO MUSCULAR STROMA
PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

SEMINAL VESICLE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

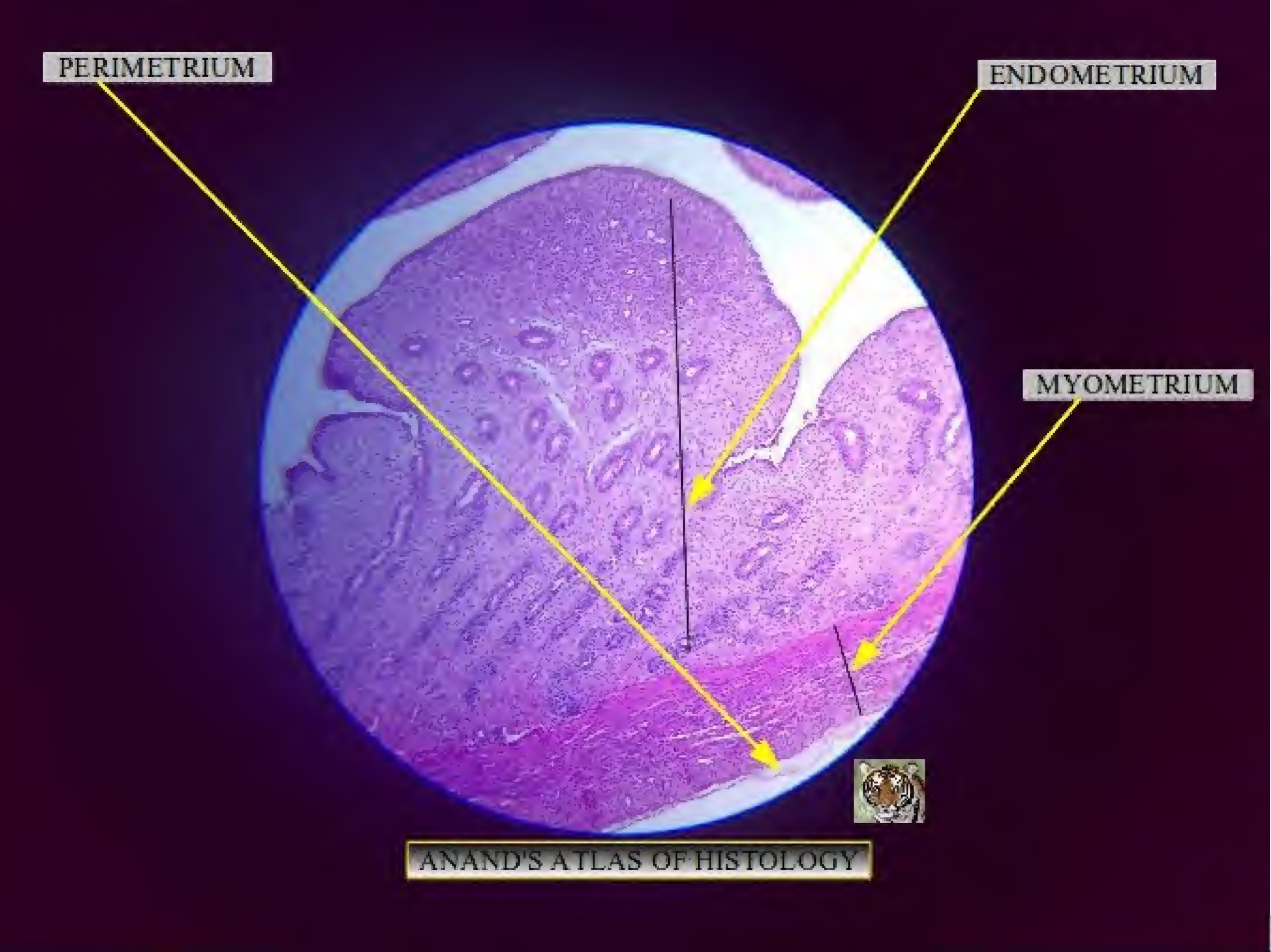
1. TUBULAR APPEARANCE WITH PRESENCE OF DIVERTICULAE
2. DIVERTICULAE ARE LINED BY PSEUDOSTRATIFIED EPITHELIUM
3. PRESENCE OF LUMEN

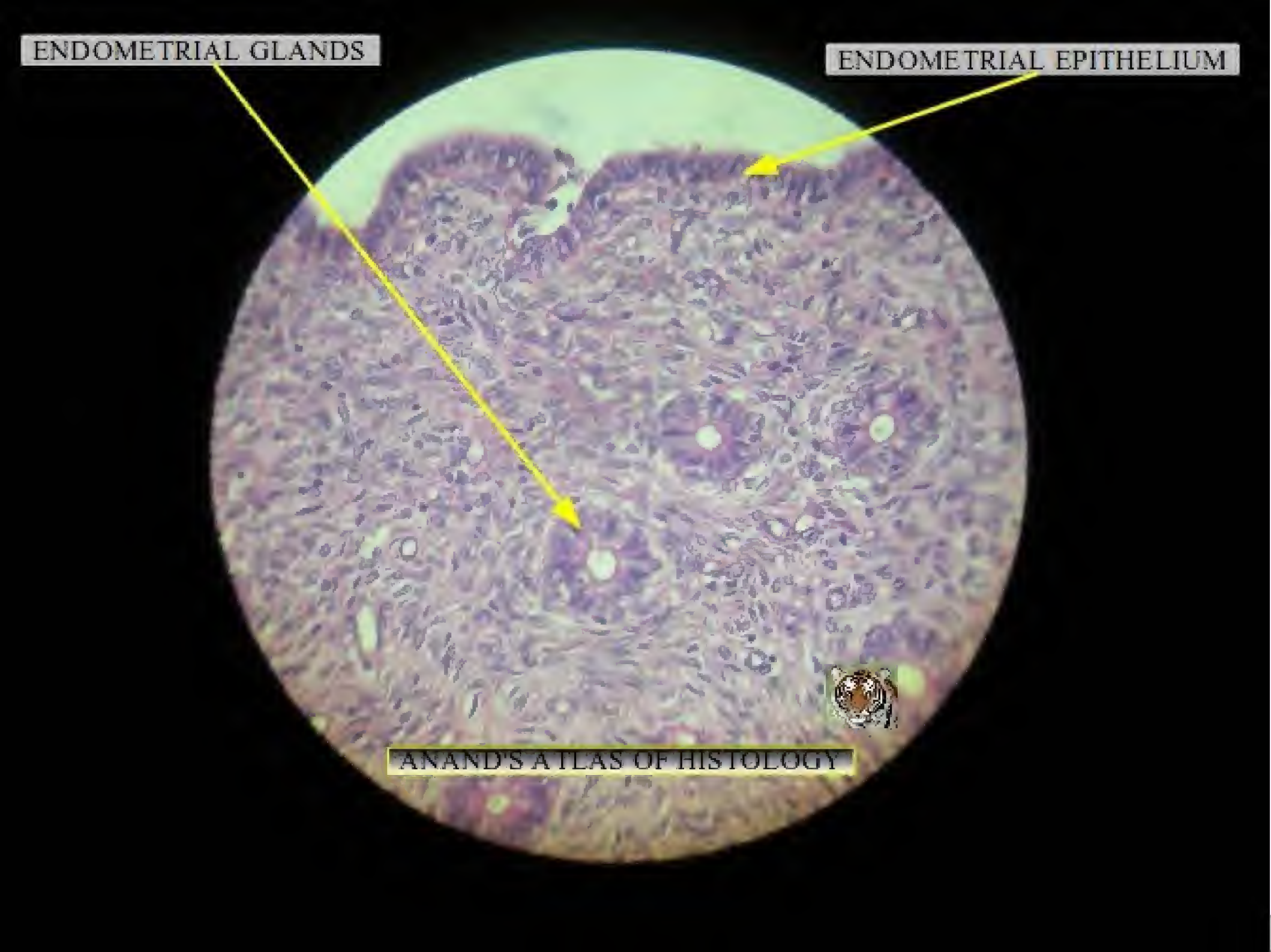
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM – FEMALE

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

UTERUS
FALLOPIAN TUBE
OVARY
MAMMARY GLAND
PLACENTA

UTERUS


PERIMETRIUM
ENDOMETRIUM
MYOMETRIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

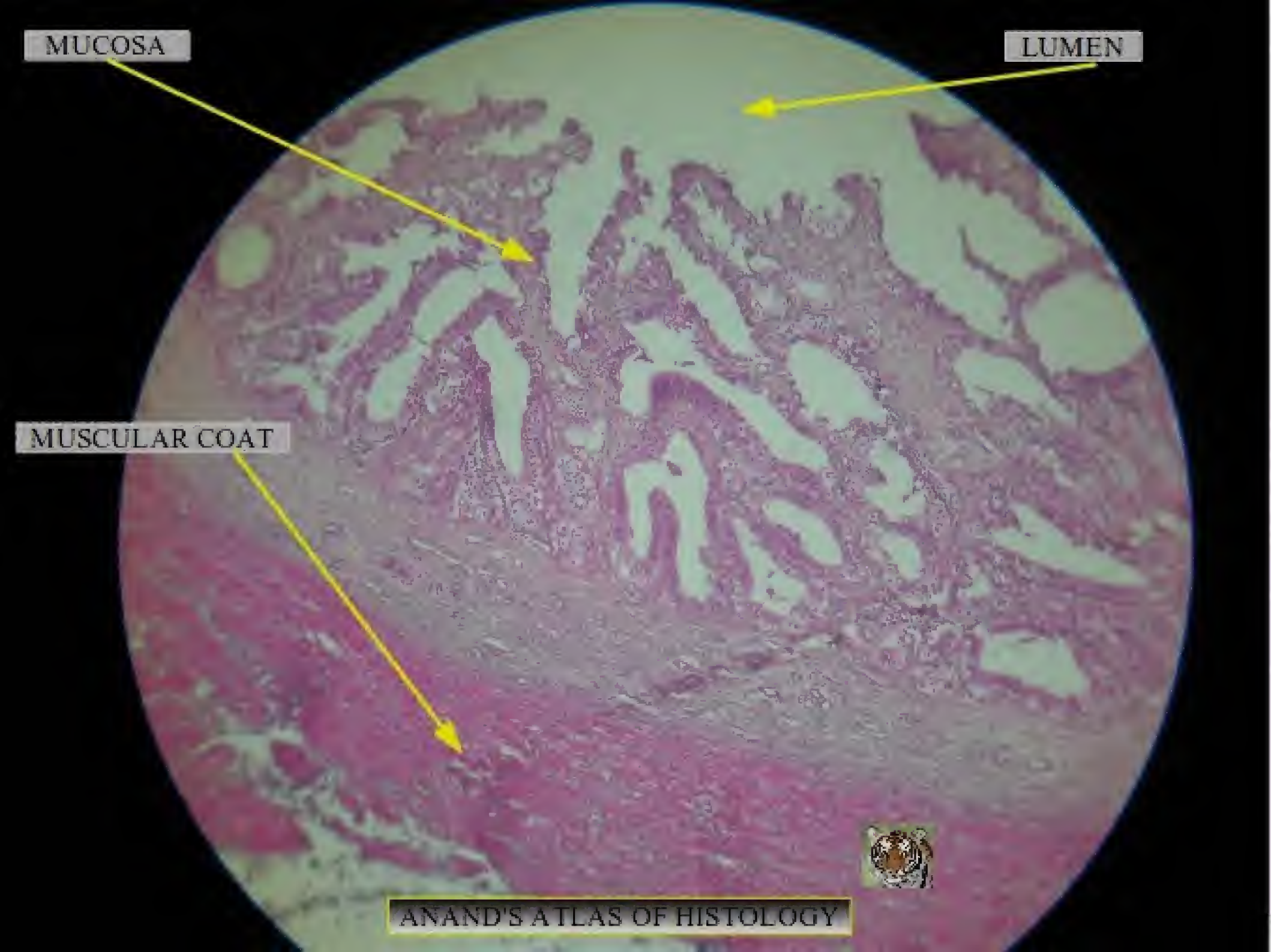

ENDOMETRIAL GLANDS
ENDOMETRIAL EPITHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

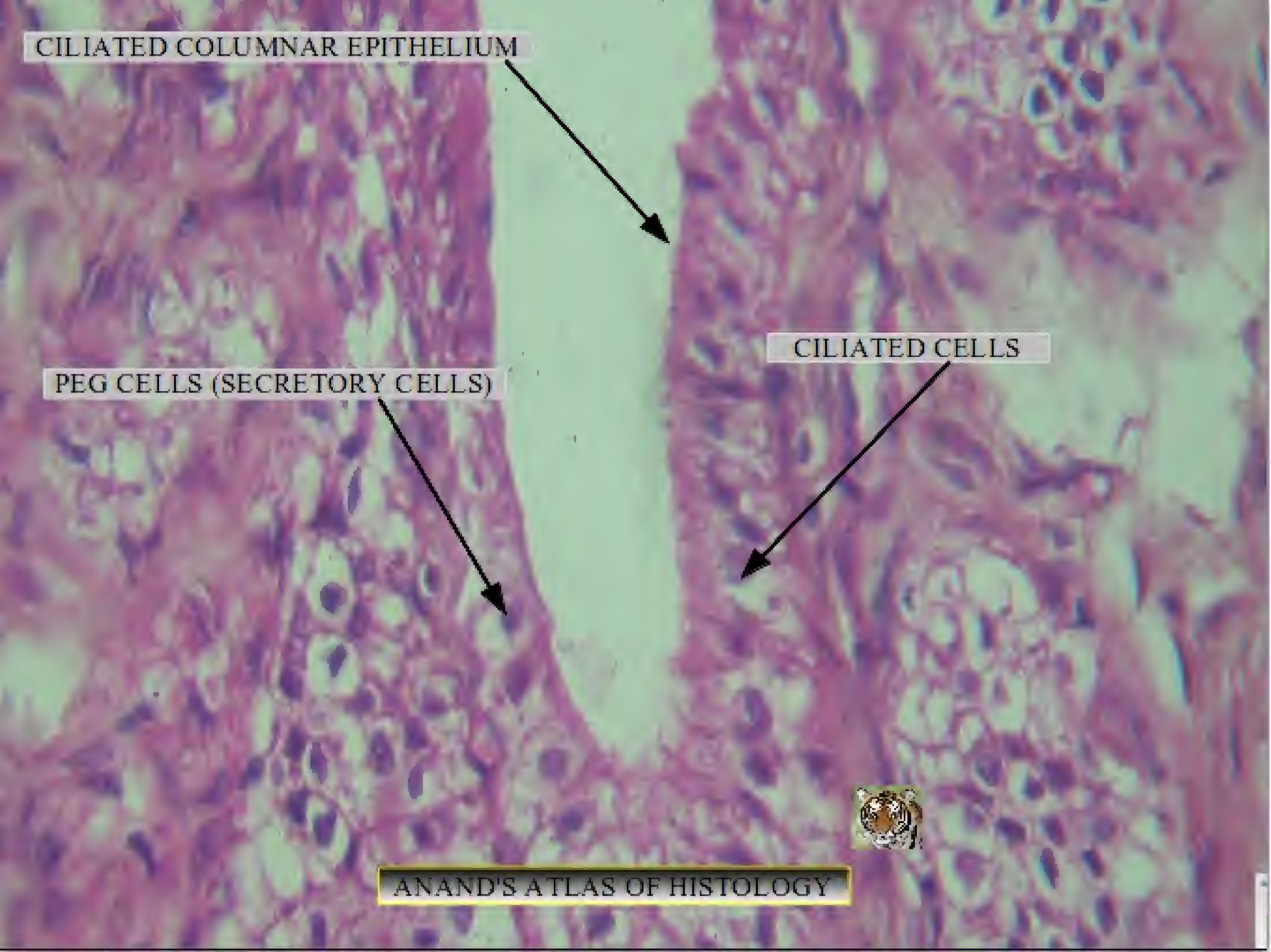
UTERUS

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. UTERINE WALL IS MADE OF THREE LAYERS FROM INSIDE TO OUTSIDE ENDOMETRIUM, MYOMETRIUM AND PERIMETRIUM
2. PRESENCE OF UTERINE GLANDS IN ENDOMETRIUM
3. ENDOMETRIAL EPITHELIAL LINING IS COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM

FALLOPIAN TUBE
(UTERINE TUBE)


MUCOSA
LUMEN
MUSCULAR COAT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

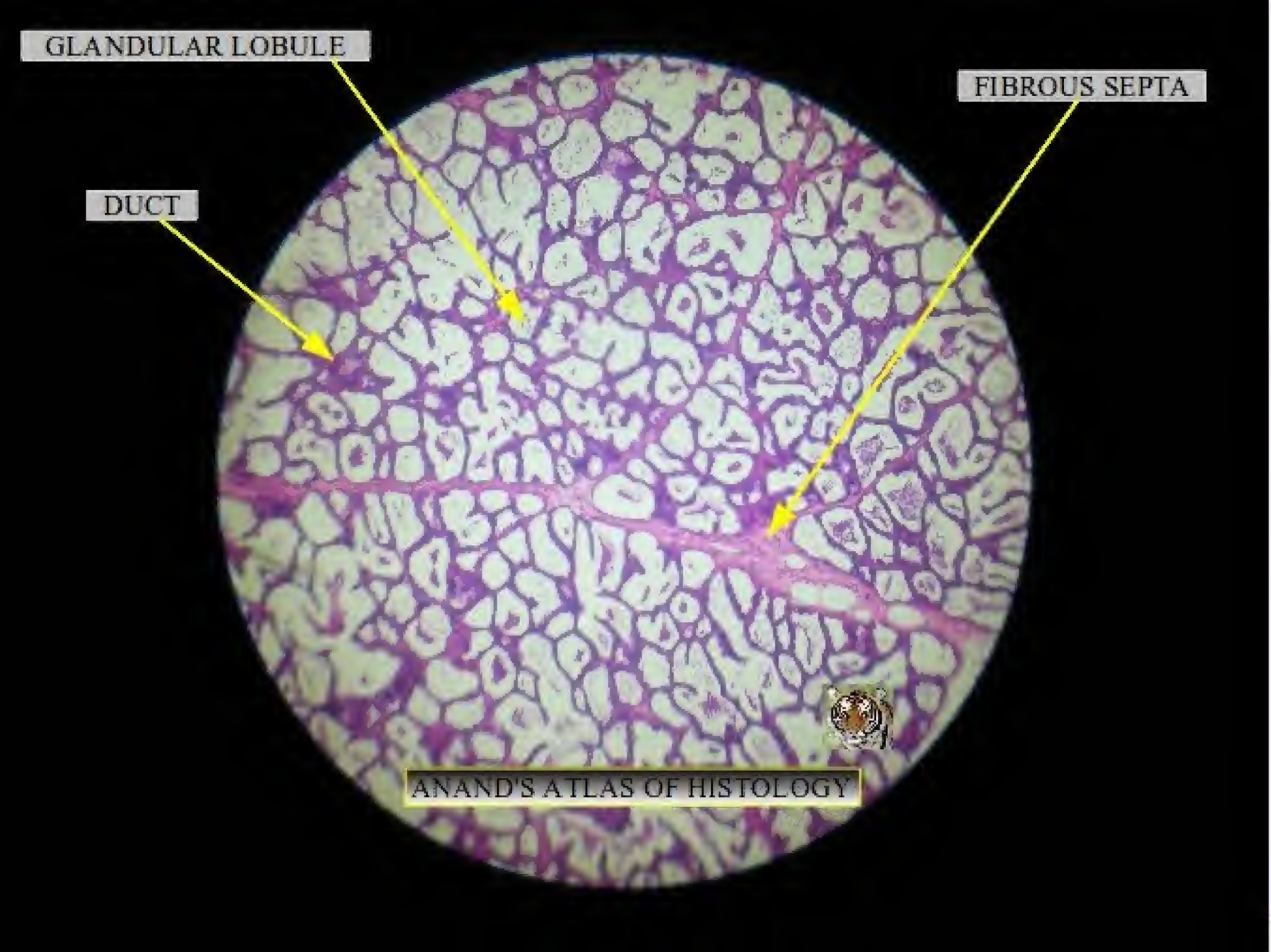

CILIATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
CILIATED CELLS
PEG CELLS (SECRETORY CELLS)
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

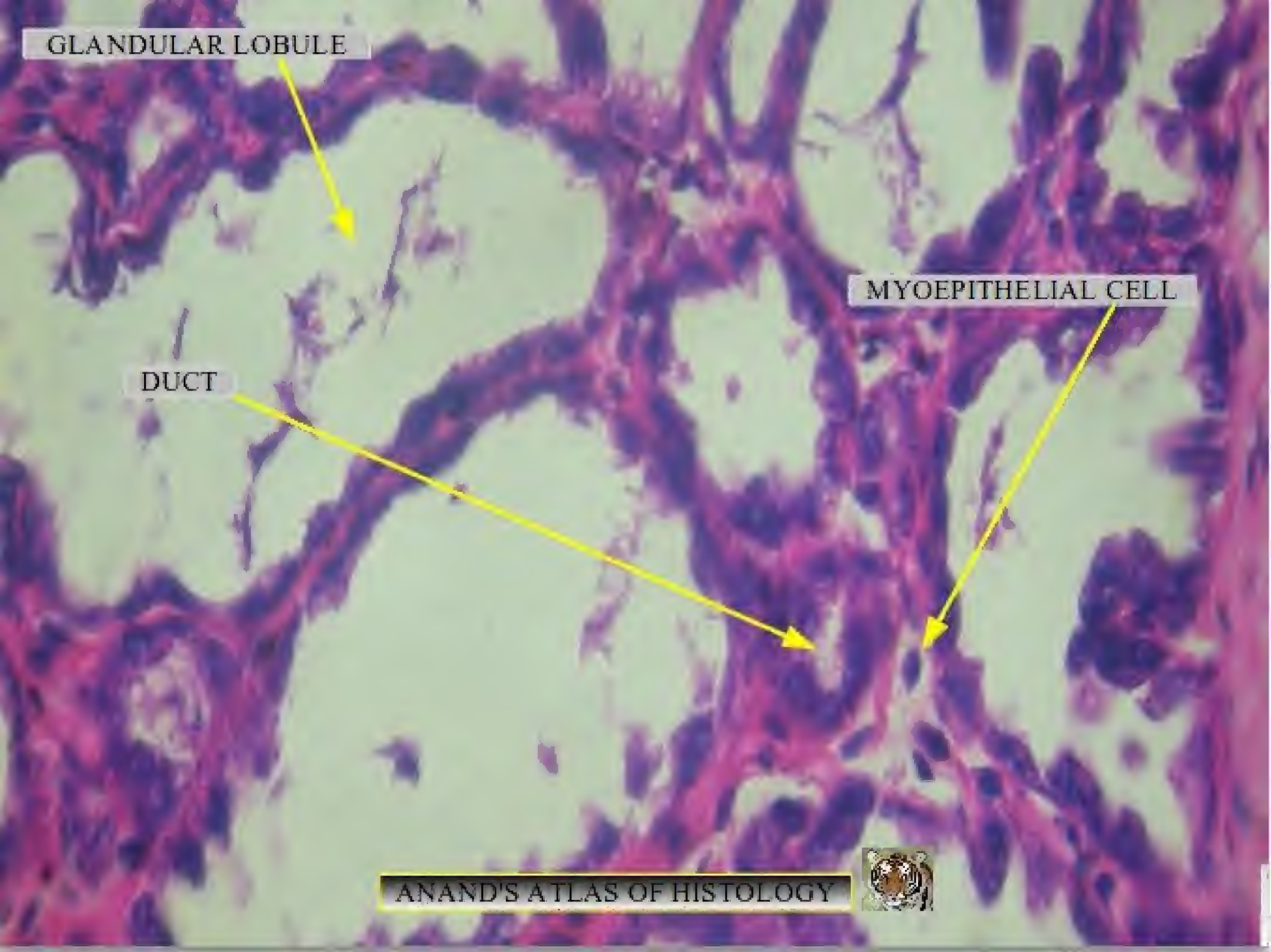
FALLOPIAN TUBE

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MUCOSA IS THROWN INTO FOLDS AND IS LINED BY CILIATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM
2. SECRETORY CELLS (PEG CELLS) USUALLY PROJECT IN THE LUMEN

MAMMARY GLAND


GLANDULAR LOBULE
FIBROUS SEPTA
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

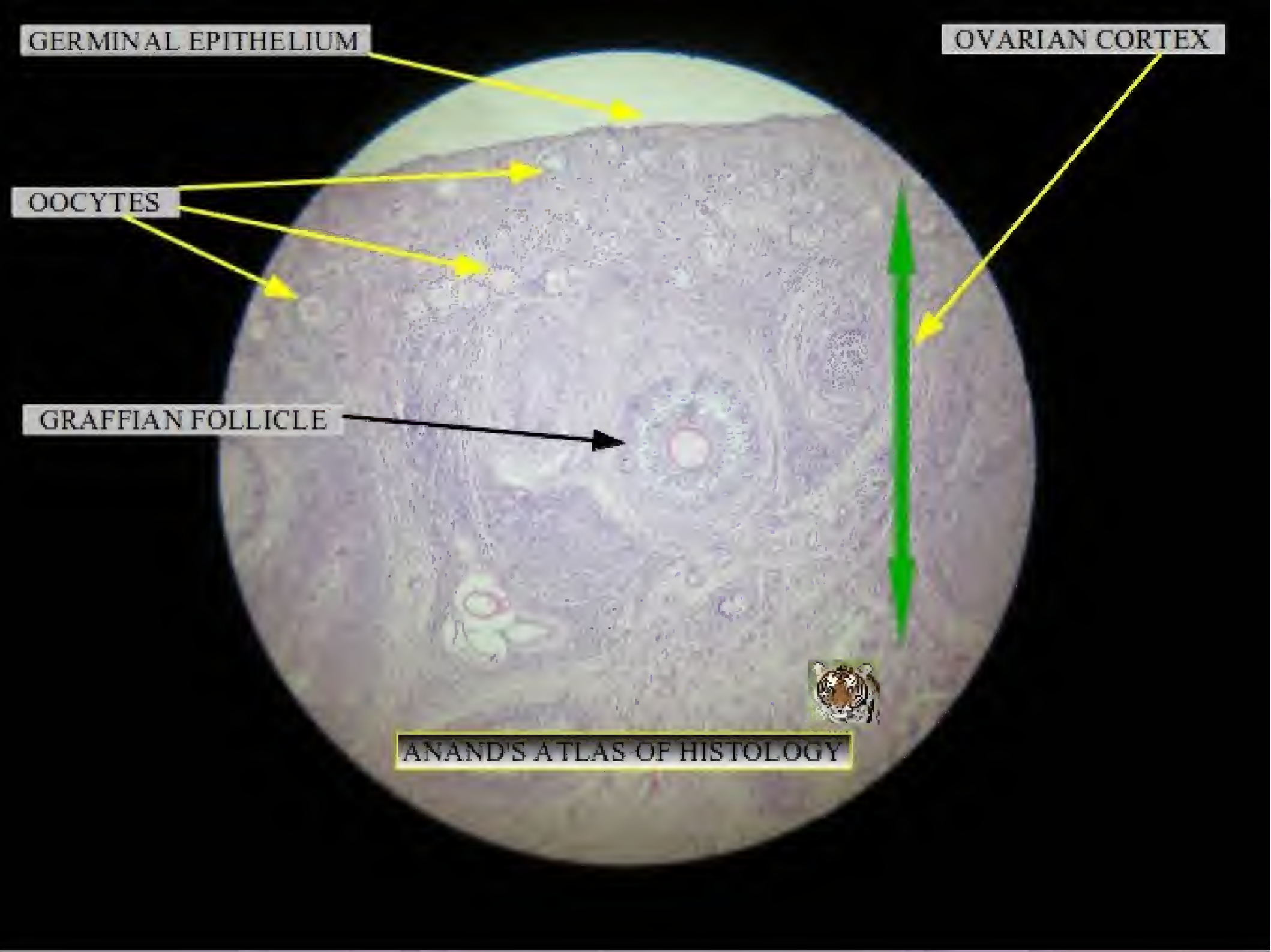

GLANDULAR LOBULE
MYOEPITHELIAL CELL
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

MAMMARY GLAND

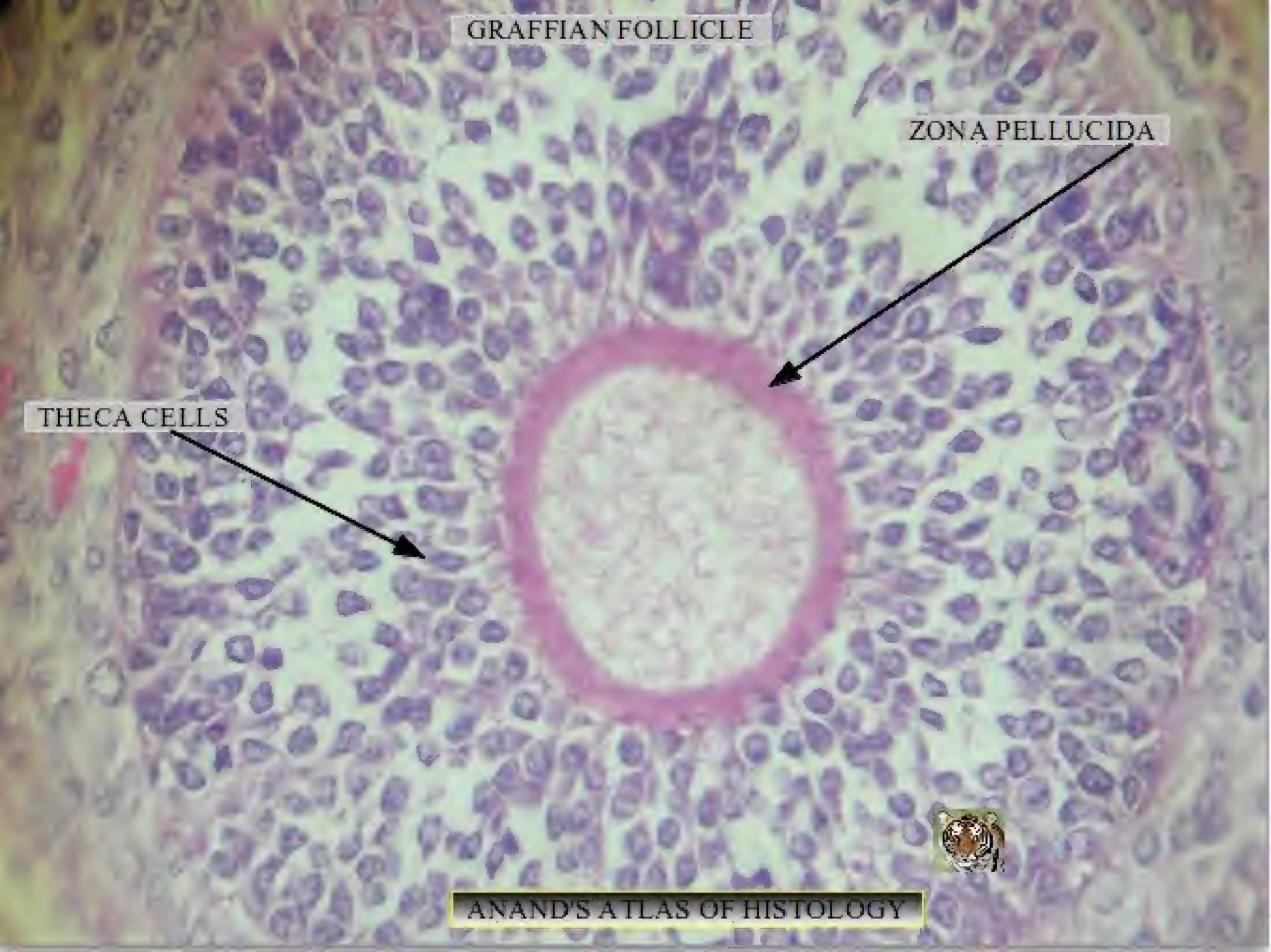
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION SHOWS GLANDULAR LOBULES
2. GLANDS ARE OF RACEMOSE TYPE
3. MYOEPITHELIAL CELLS ARE SEEN AT THE BASE OF DUCTS
4. SOME LARGER DUCTS ARE BILAYERED

OVARY


GERMINAL EPITHELIUM
OVARIAN CORTEX
OOCYTES
GRAFFIAN FOLLICLE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


ATRETIC FOLLICLES
OVARIAN MEDULLA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

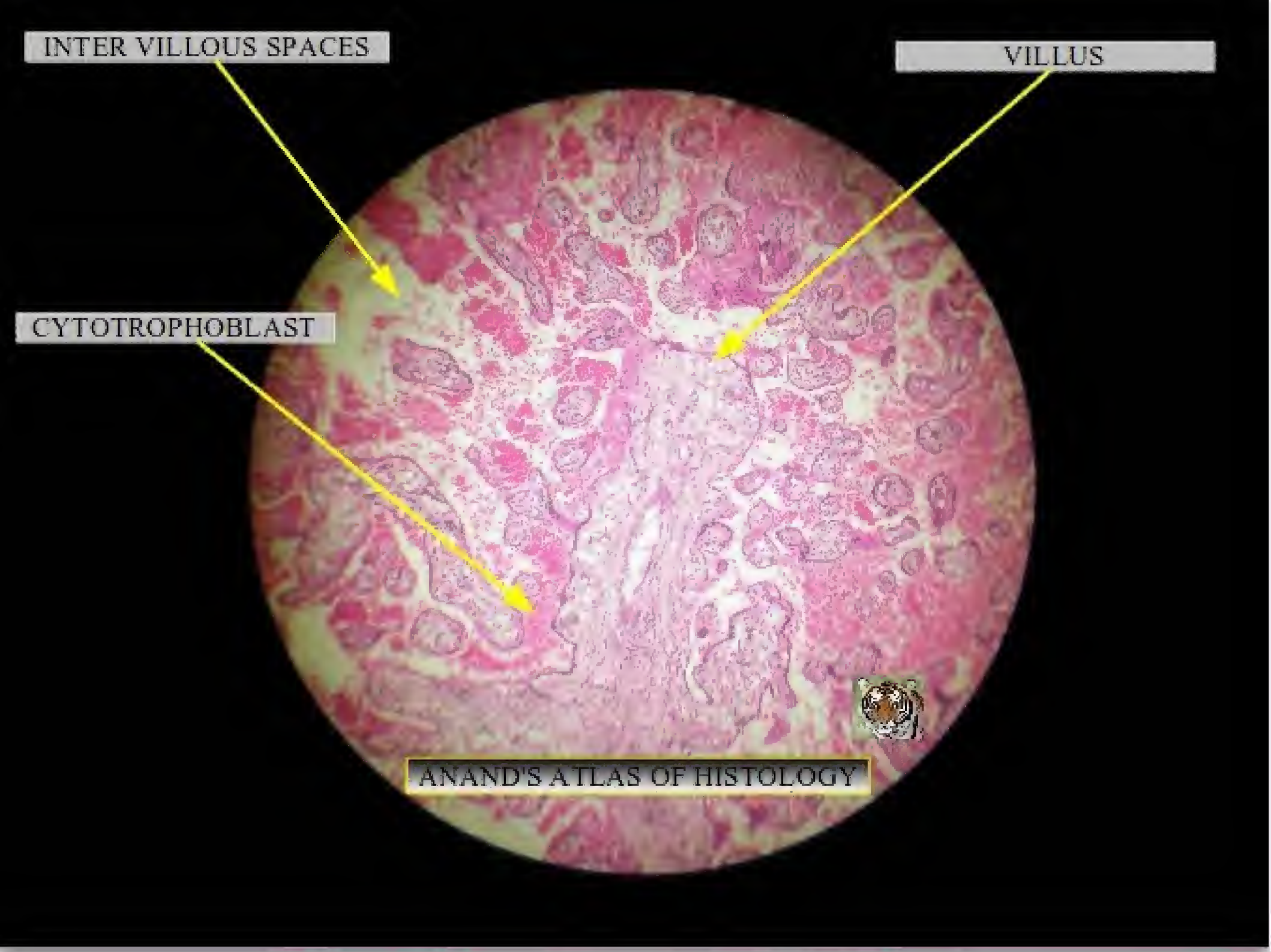

GRAFFIAN FOLLICLE
ZONA PELLUCIDA
THECA CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

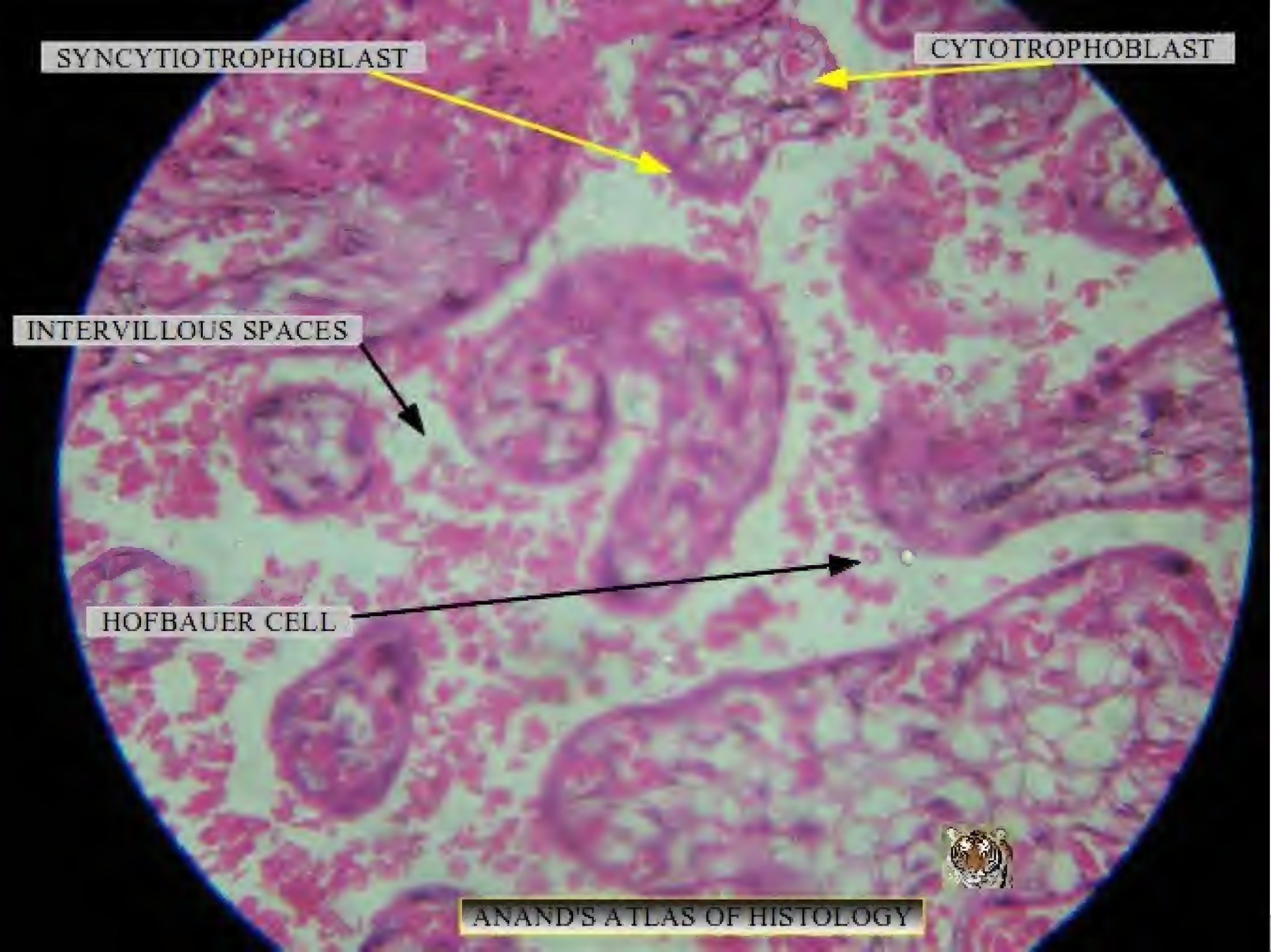
OVARY

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PRESENCE OF CORTEX AND MEDULLA
2. OOCYTES ARE SEEN IN VARIOUS STAGES OF MATURATION
3. GRAFFIAN FOLLICLE IS SEEN
4. ATRETIC FOLLICLES ARE SEEN IN THE OVARIAN MEDULLA

PLACENTA


INTER VILLOUS SPACES
VILLUS
CYTOTROPHOBLAST
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


SYNCYTIOTROPHOBLAST
CYTOTROPHOBLAST
INTERVILLOUS SPACES
HOFBAUER CELL
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

PLACENTA

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PRESENCE OF VILLI
2. CYTOTROPHOBLASTS AND SYNCYTIOTROPHOBLASTS ARE SEEN
3. INTERVILLOUS SPACES ARE SEEN

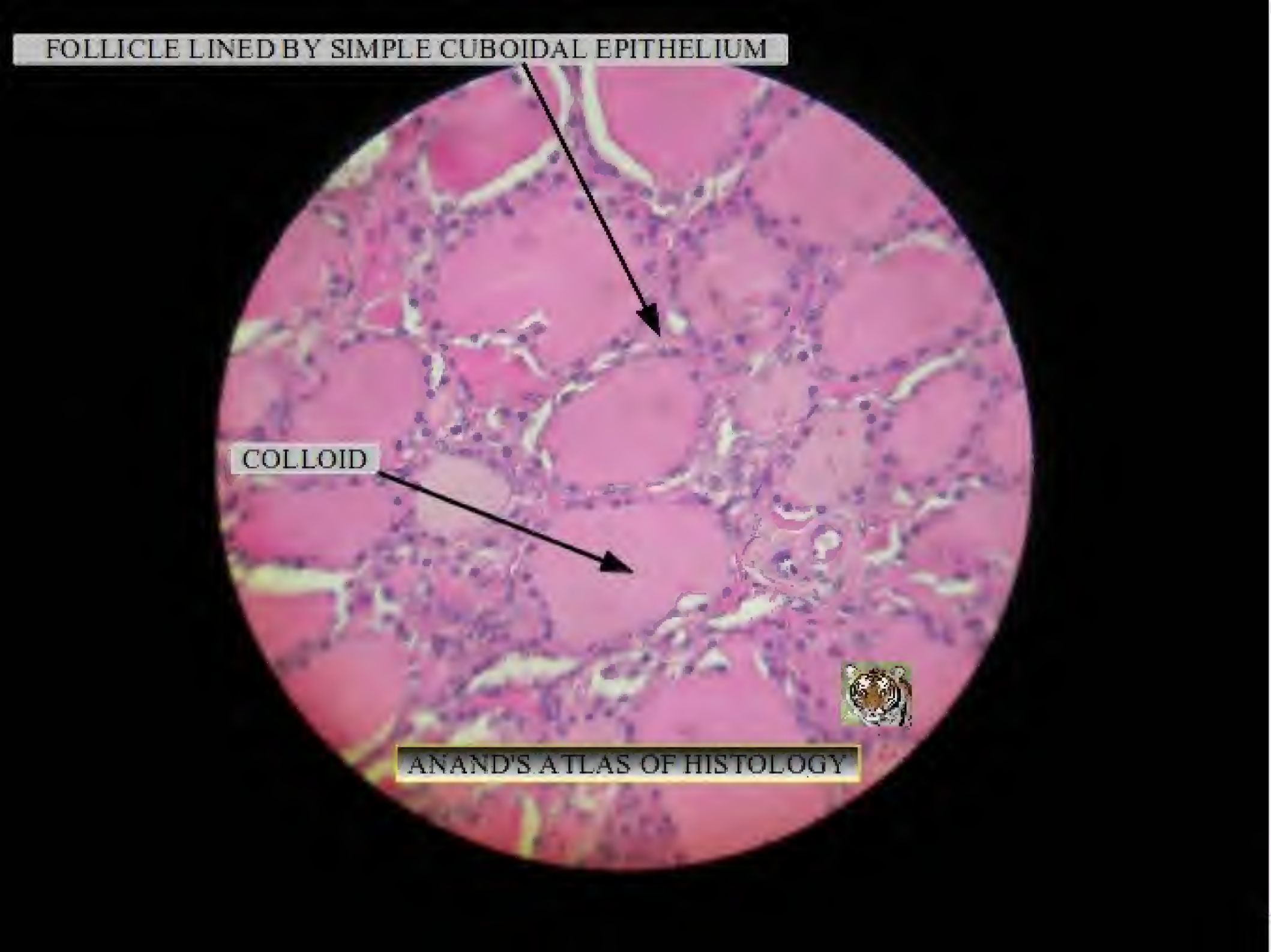
ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

THYROID GLAND
PARATHYROID GLAND
PITUITARY GLAND
ADRENAL GLAND

THYROID GLAND


THYROID FOLLICLES
COLLOID
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


FOLLICLE LINED BY SIMPLE CUBOIDAL EPITHELIUM
COLLOID
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

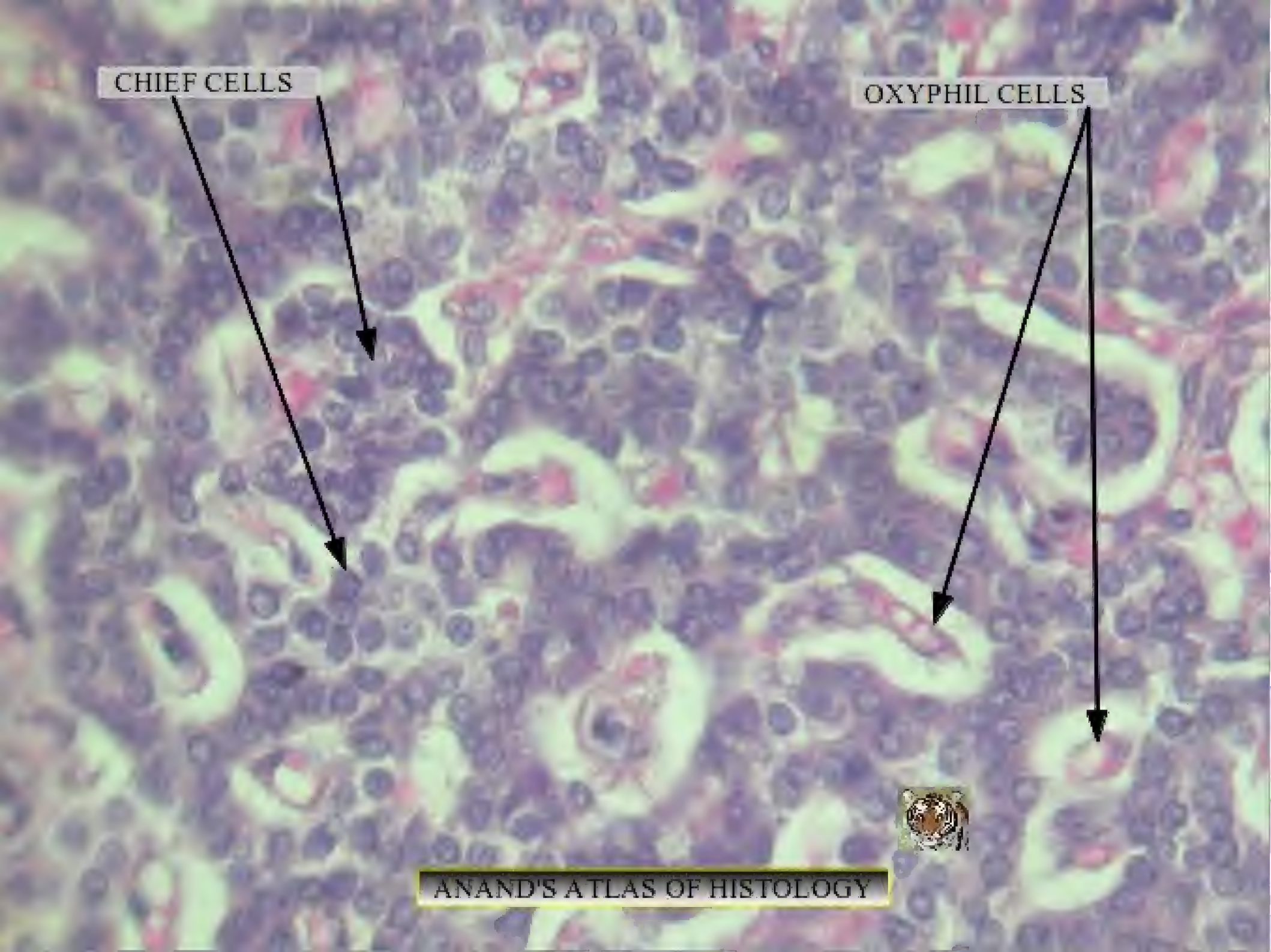
THYROID GLAND

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION OF THYROID GLAND SHOWS THYROID FOLLICLES
2. FOLLICULAR CAVITY CONTAINS COLLOID MATERIAL
3. LINING EPITHELIUM OF FOLLICLE IS SIMPLE CUBOIDAL WHEN THERE IS MODERATE AMOUNT OF COLLOID

PARATHYROID GLAND


PARATHYROID GLAND
THYROID GLAND
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

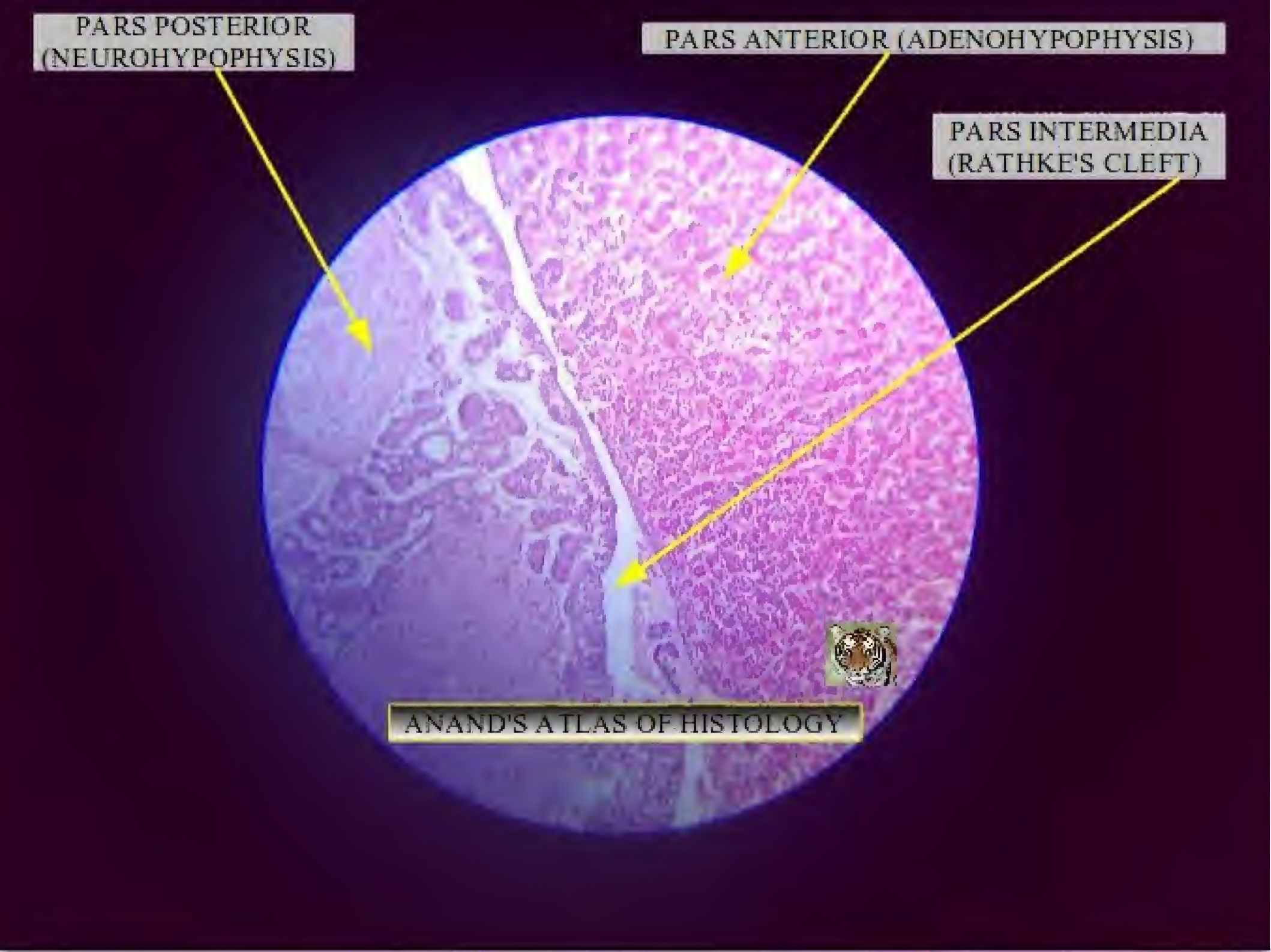

CHIEF CELLS
OXYPHIL CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

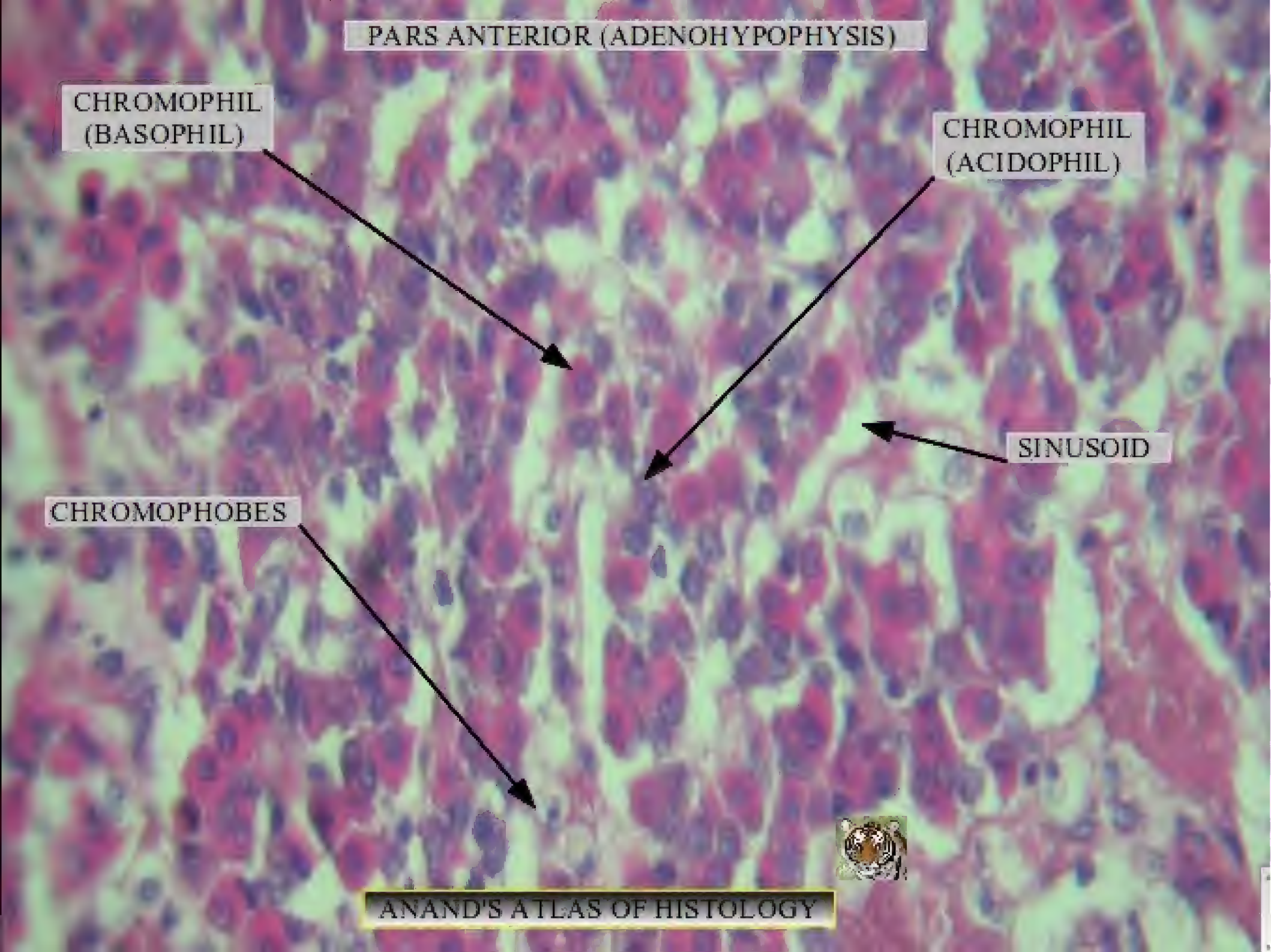
PARATHYROID GLAND

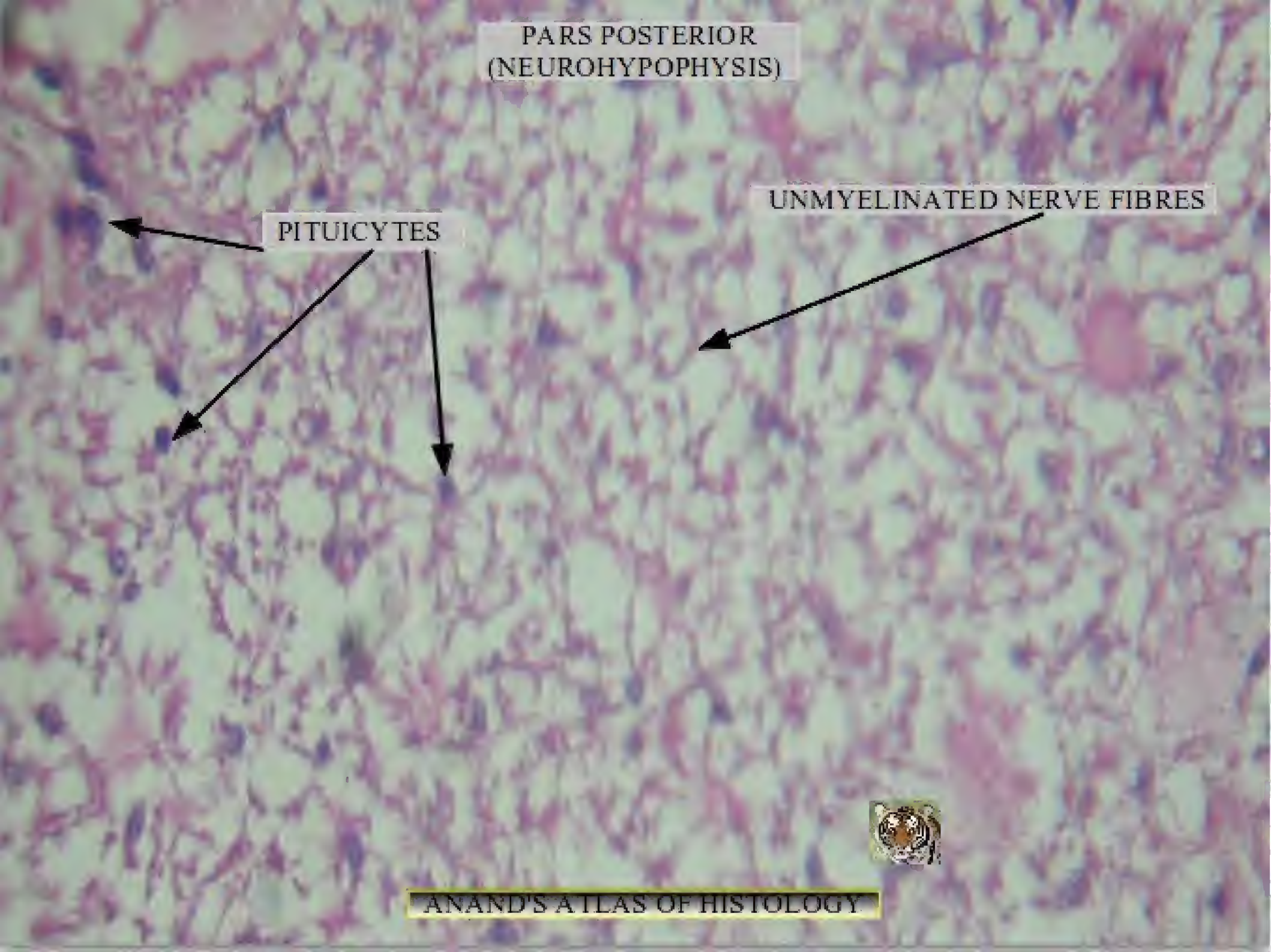
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION SHOWS CHIEF CELLS AND OXYPHIL CELLS WHICH ARE ARRANGED IN CORDS
2. CHIEF CELLS ARE SMALL ROUNDED CELLS WITH VESICULAR NUCLEI
3. OXYPHIL CELLS ARE LARGE AND POLYHEDRAL

PITUITARY GLAND


PARS POSTERIOR
(NEUROHYPOPHYSIS)
PARS ANTERIOR (ADENOHYPOPHYSIS)
PARS INTERMEDIA
(RATHKE'S CLEFT)
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


PARS ANTERIOR (ADENOHYPOPHYSIS)
CHROMOPHIL (BASOPHIL)
CHROMOPHIL (ACIDOPHIL)
SINUSOID
CHROMOPHOBES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


PARS POSTERIOR
(NEUROHYPOPHYSIS)
PITUICYTES
UNMYELINATED NERVE FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

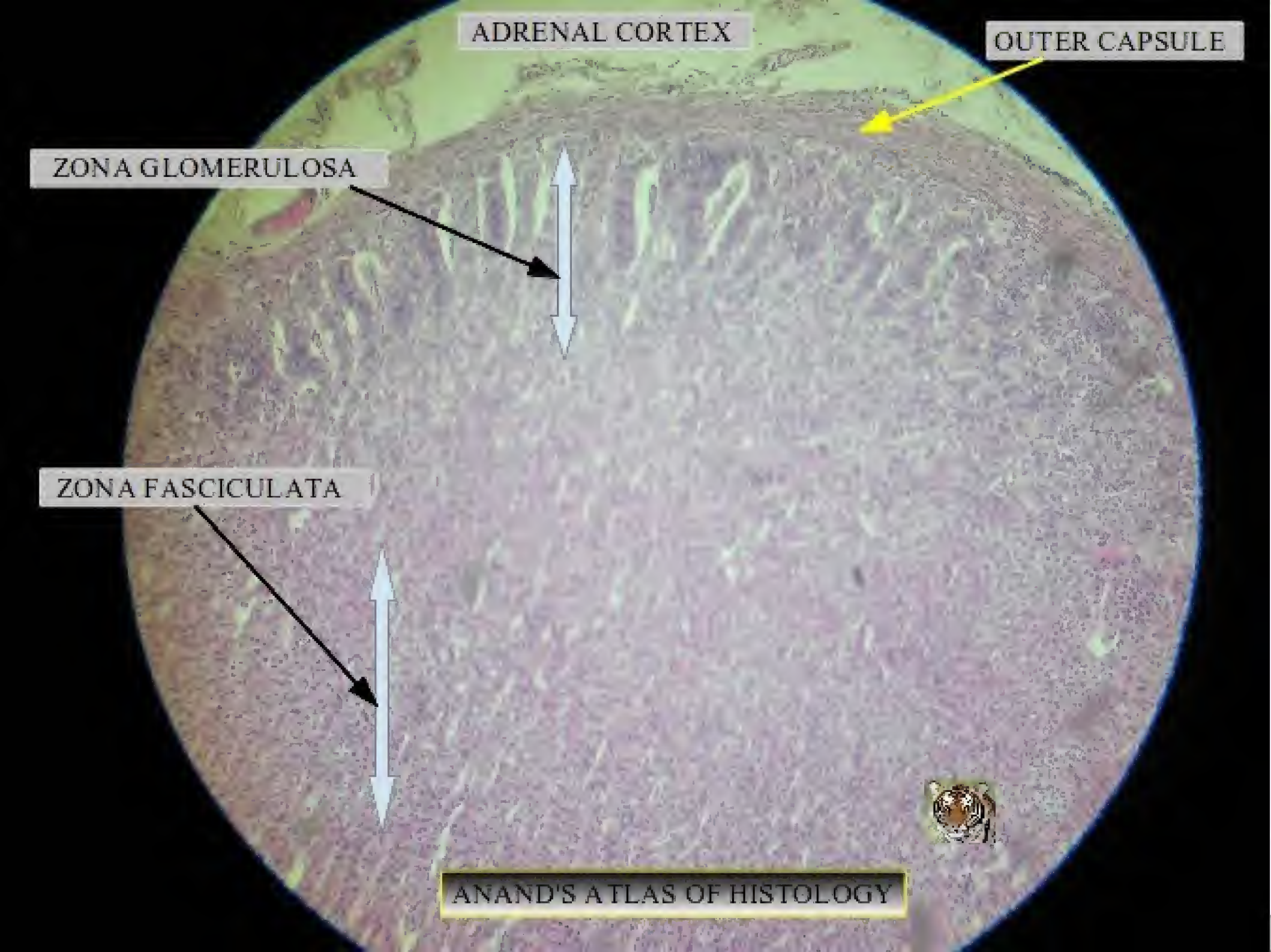
PITUITARY GLAND

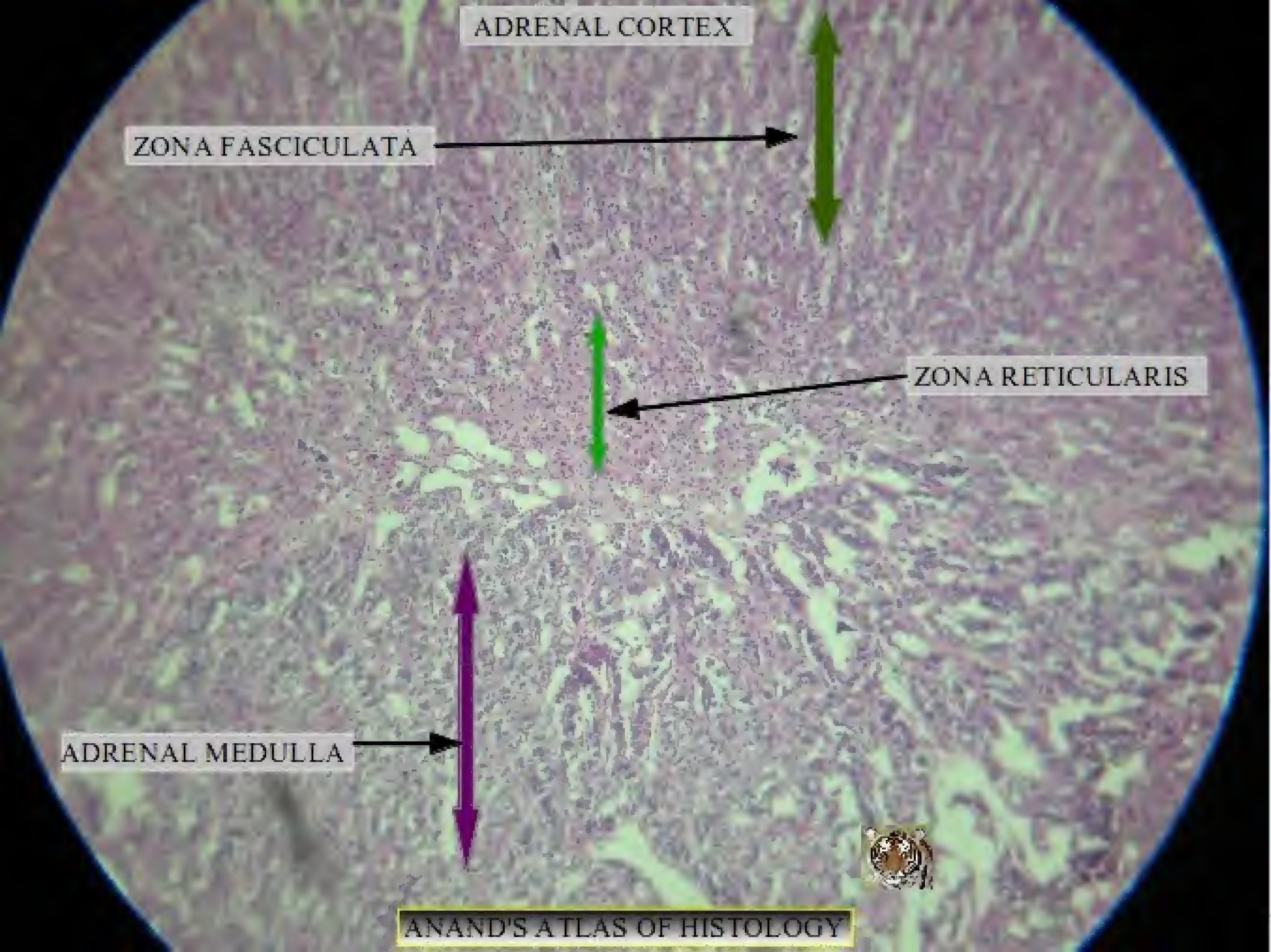
POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

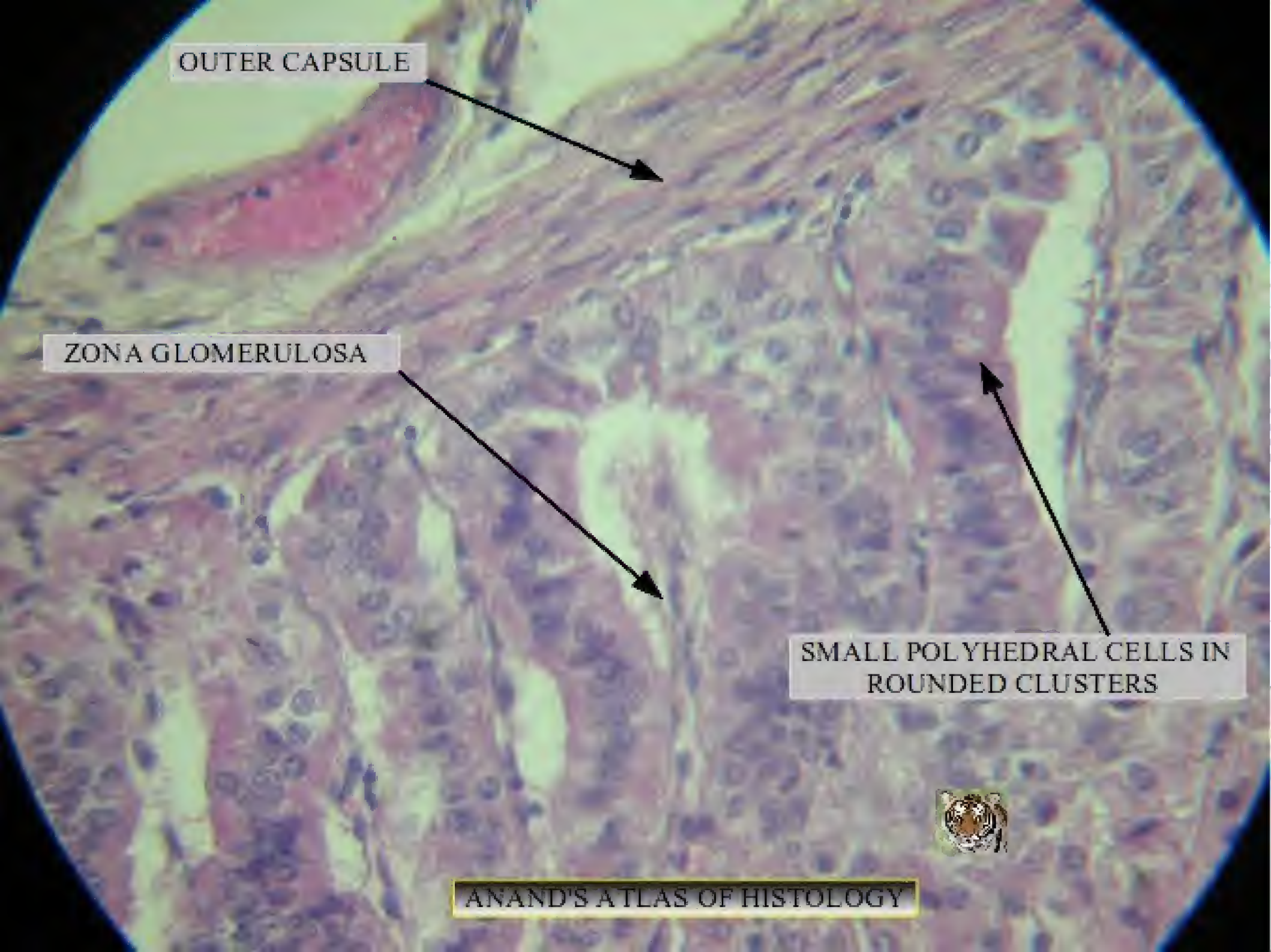
1. CUT SECTION SHOWS PARS ANTERIOR, PARS POSTERIOR AND PARS INTERMEDIA
2. PARS ANTERIOR SHOWS CHROMOPHOBES AND CHROMOPHILS
3. PARS POSTERIOR SHOWS UNMYELINATED NERVE FIBRES AND PITUICYTES

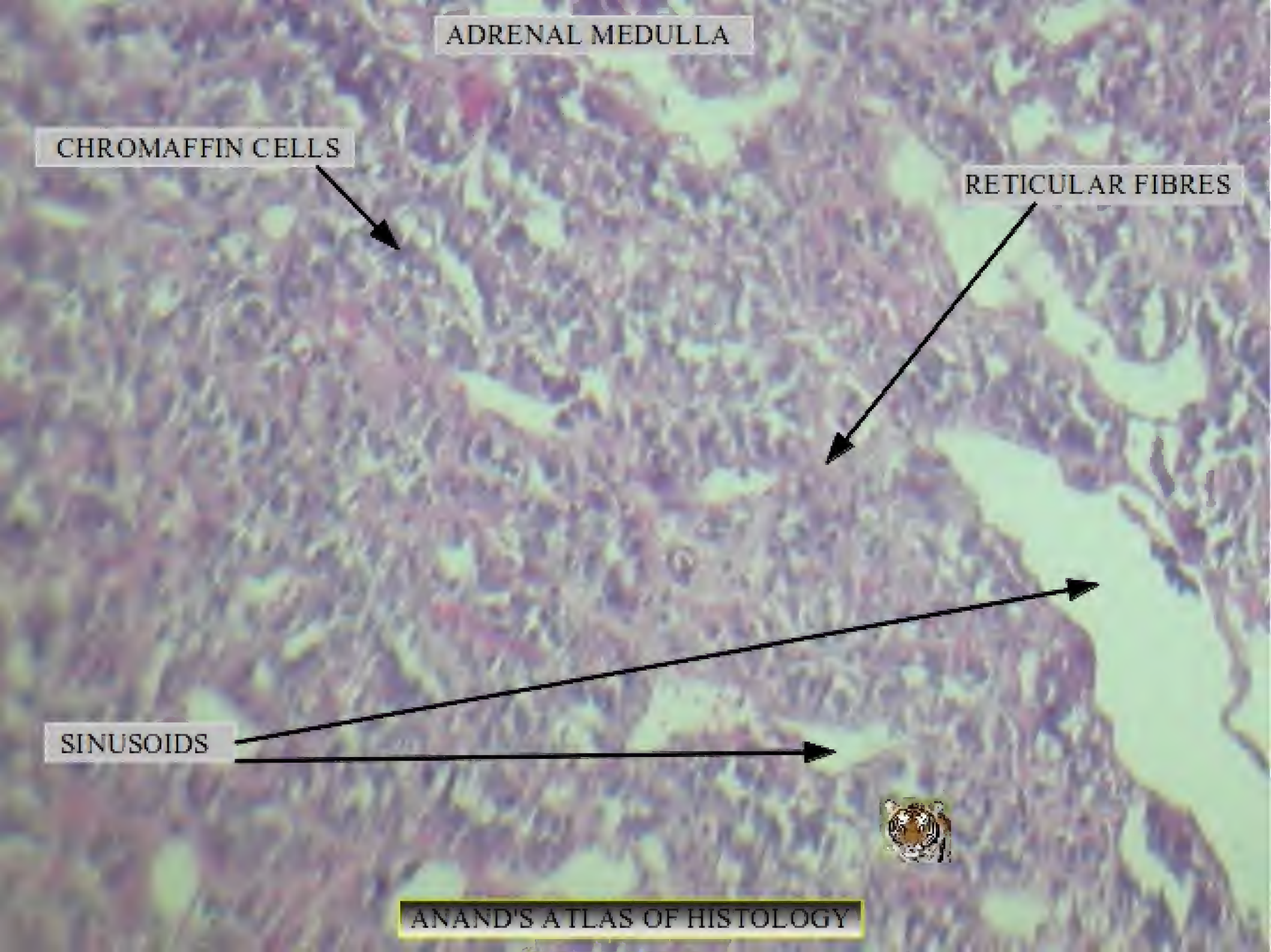
ADRENAL GLAND

(SUPRA RENAL GLAND)


ADRENAL CORTEX
OUTER CAPSULE
ZONA GLOMERULOSA
ZONA FASCICULATA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


ADRENAL CORTEX
ZONA FASCICULATA
ZONA RETICULARIS
ADRENAL MEDULLA
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


OUTER CAPSULE
ZONA GLOMERULOSA
SMALL POLYHEDRAL CELLS IN ROUNDED CLUSTERS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


ADRENAL MEDULLA
CHROMAFFIN CELLS
RETICULAR FIBRES
SINUSOIDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

ADRENAL GLAND (SUPRA RENAL)

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PRESENCE OF CORTEX AND MEDULLA
2. ADRENAL CORTEX IS MADE OF THREE LAYERS – ZONA GLOMERULOSA, ZONA FASCICULATA, ZONA RETICULARIS
3. ZONA GLOMERULOSA IS MADE OF SMALL POLYHEDRAL CELLS IN A ROUNDED CLUSTER
4. ZONA FASCICULATA IS MADE OF COLUMNS OF CELLS SEPARATED BY SINUSOIDS
5. ZONA RETICULARIS CELLS ARE ARRANGED AS ANASTOMOSING CORDS

ADRENAL GLAND (SUPRA RENAL)

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

6. ADRENAL MEDULLA IS MADE OF GROUPS OF CHROMAFFIN CELLS EMBEDDED IN A NETWORK OF RETICULAR FIBRES AND SEPARATED BY WIDE SINUSOIDS

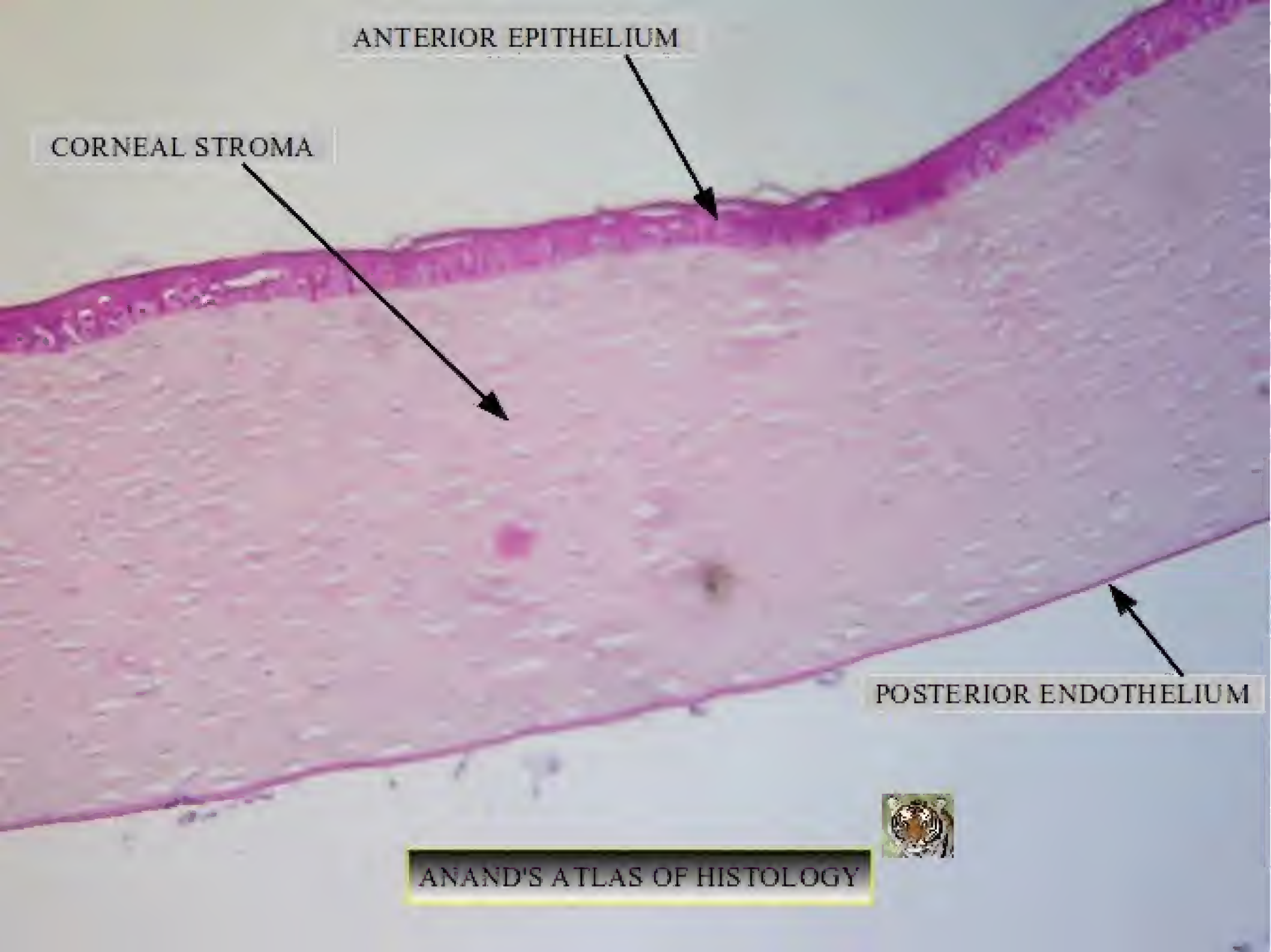
SPECIAL SENSORY ORGANS

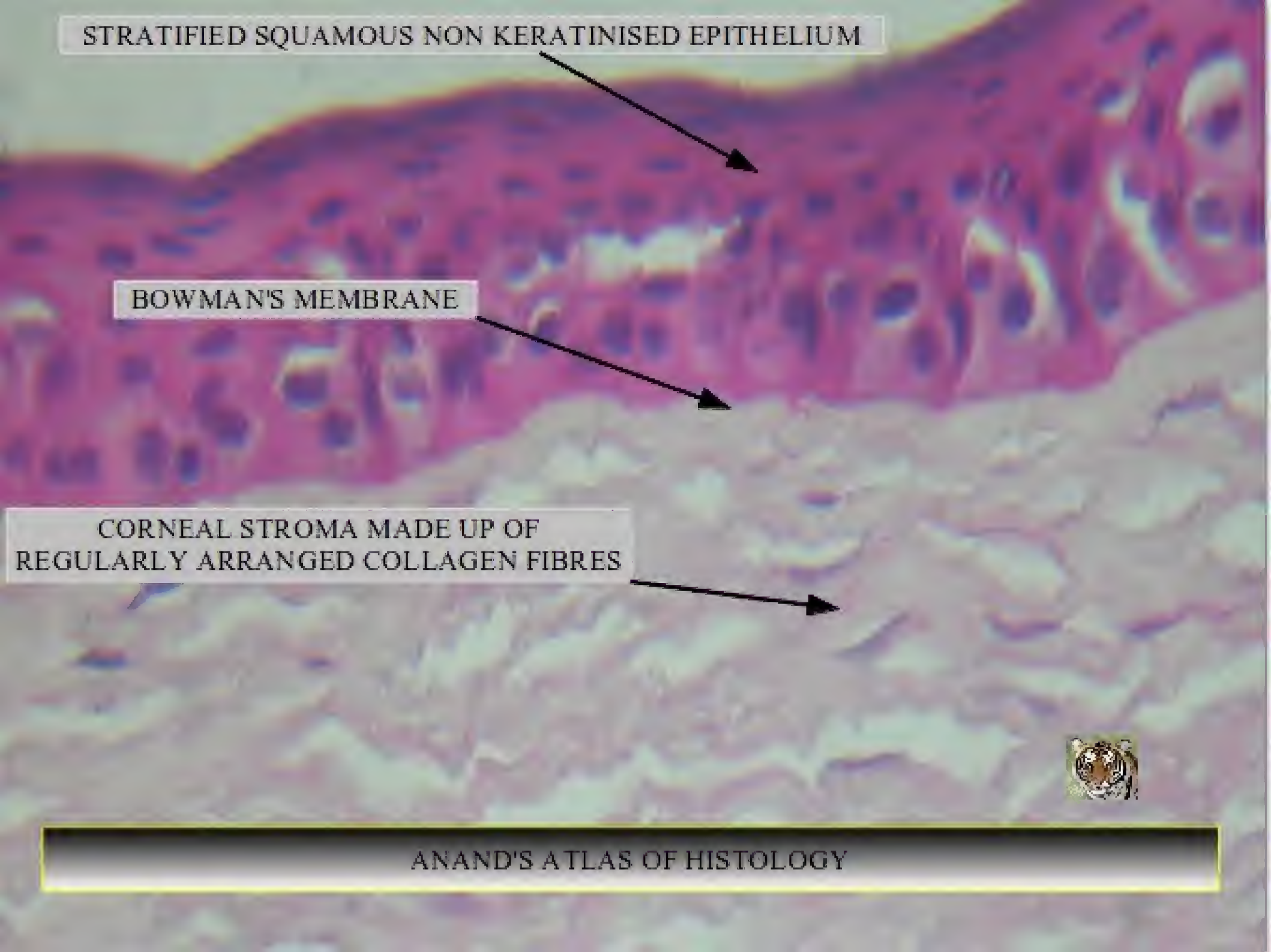
VISION

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

CORNEA
RETINA
LACRIMAL GLAND
EYELID

CORNEA


ANTERIOR EPITHELIUM
CORNEAL STROMA
POSTERIOR ENDOTHELIUM
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

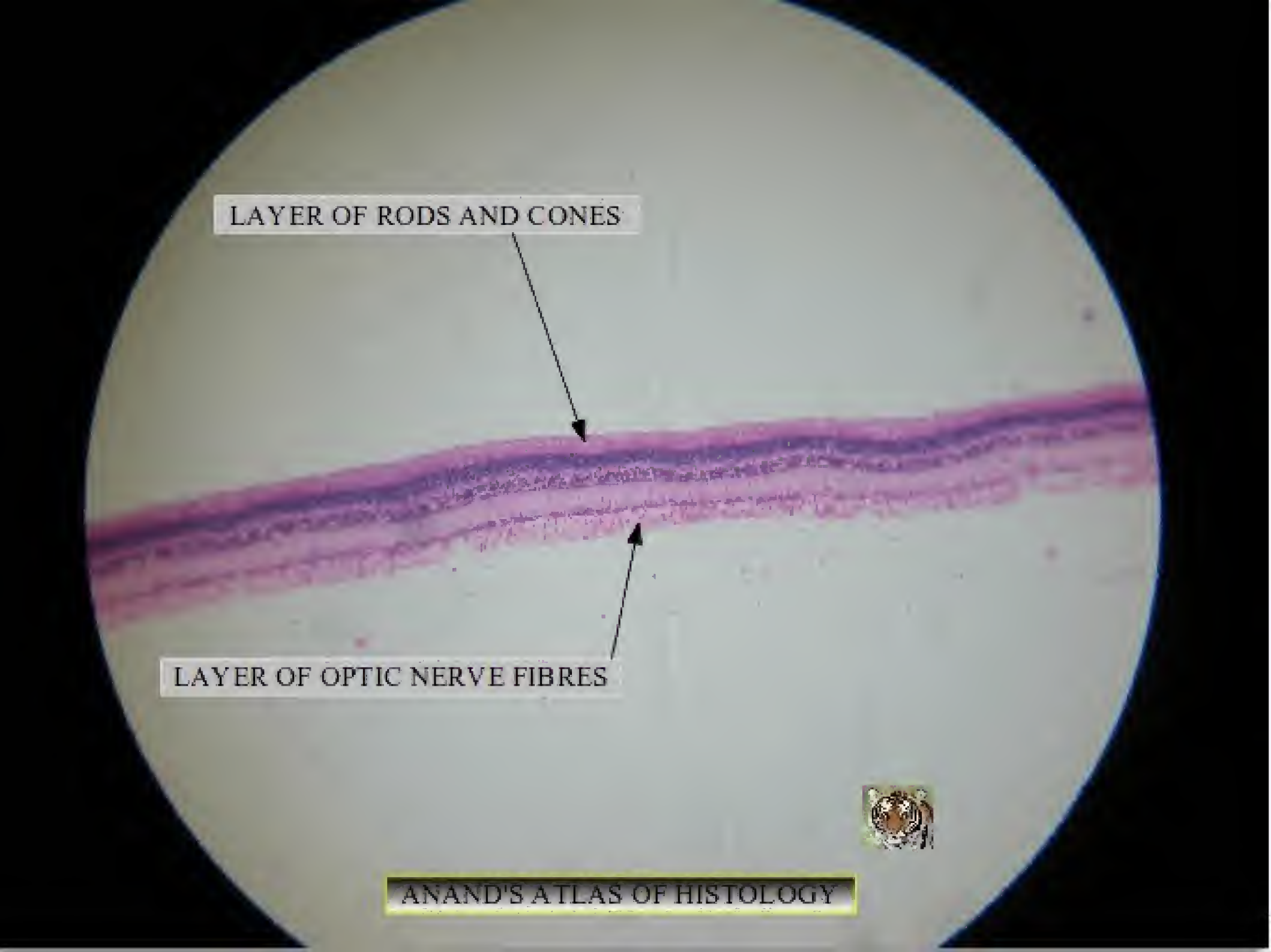

STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
BOWMAN'S MEMBRANE
CORNEAL STROMA MADE UP OF
REGULARLY ARRANGED COLLAGEN FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

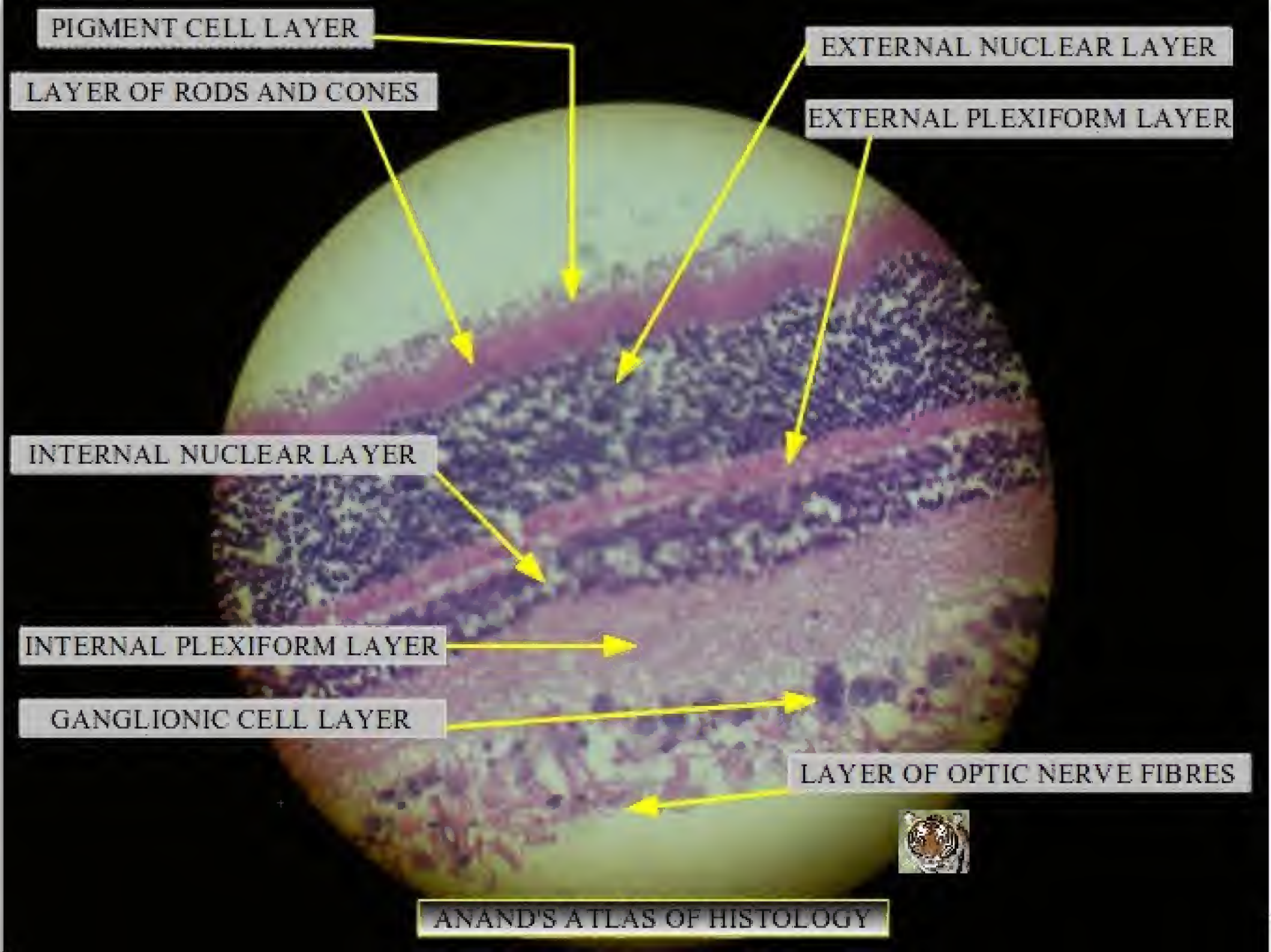
CORNEA

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. ANTERIOR EPITHELIUM IS MADE UP OF STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS NON KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. CORNEAL STROMA IS MADE OF REGULARLY ARRANGED COLLAGEN FIBRES
3. POSTERIOR ENDOTHELIUM IS SIMPLE SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM

RETINA


LAYER OF RODS AND CONES
LAYER OF OPTIC NERVE FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


PIGMENT CELL LAYER
LAYER OF RODS AND CONES
EXTERNAL NUCLEAR LAYER
EXTERNAL PLEXIFORM LAYER
INTERNAL NUCLEAR LAYER
INTERNAL PLEXIFORM LAYER
GANGLIONIC CELL LAYER
LAYER OF OPTIC NERVE FIBRES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

RETINA

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MADE UP OF 10 LAYERS
2. PRESENCE OF LAYER OF RODS AND CONES
3. PRESENCE OF GANGLIONIC CELL LAYER
4. PRESENCE OF LAYER OF OPTIC NERVE FIBRES

LACRIMAL GLAND


LOBULES
INTERLOBAR SEPTA
DUCT
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


LOBULES
SECRETIONS
TUBULOACINAR CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

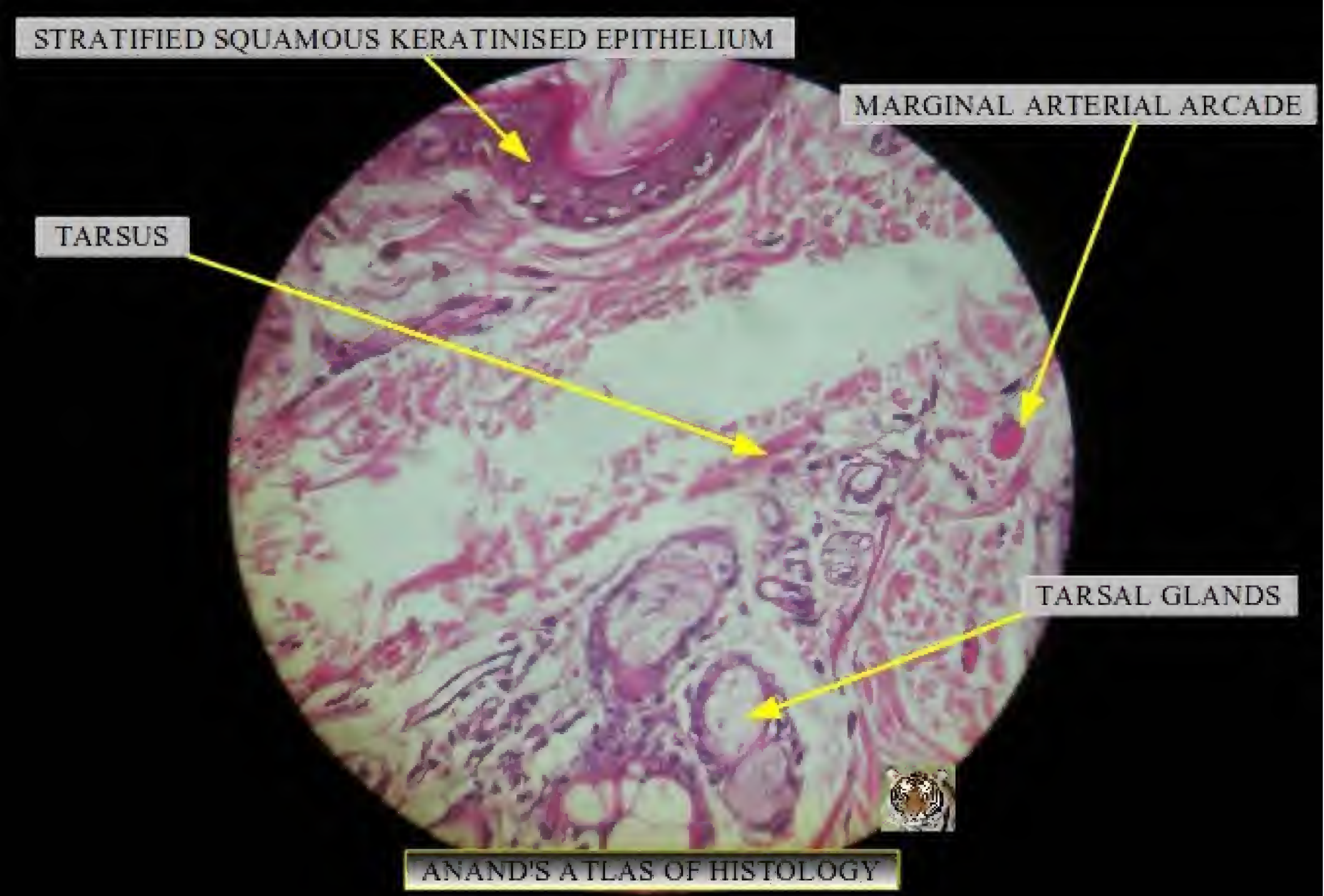
LACRIMAL GLAND

POINT FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CUT SECTION SHOWS LOBULATED GLAND
2. LOBULE SHOWS TUBULOACINAR CELLS
3. PRESENCE OF INTERLOBULAR SEPTA

EYELID


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
ORBICULARIS OCULI
GLANDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
MARGINAL ARTERIAL ARCADE
TARSUS
TARSAL GLANDS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

EYELID

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

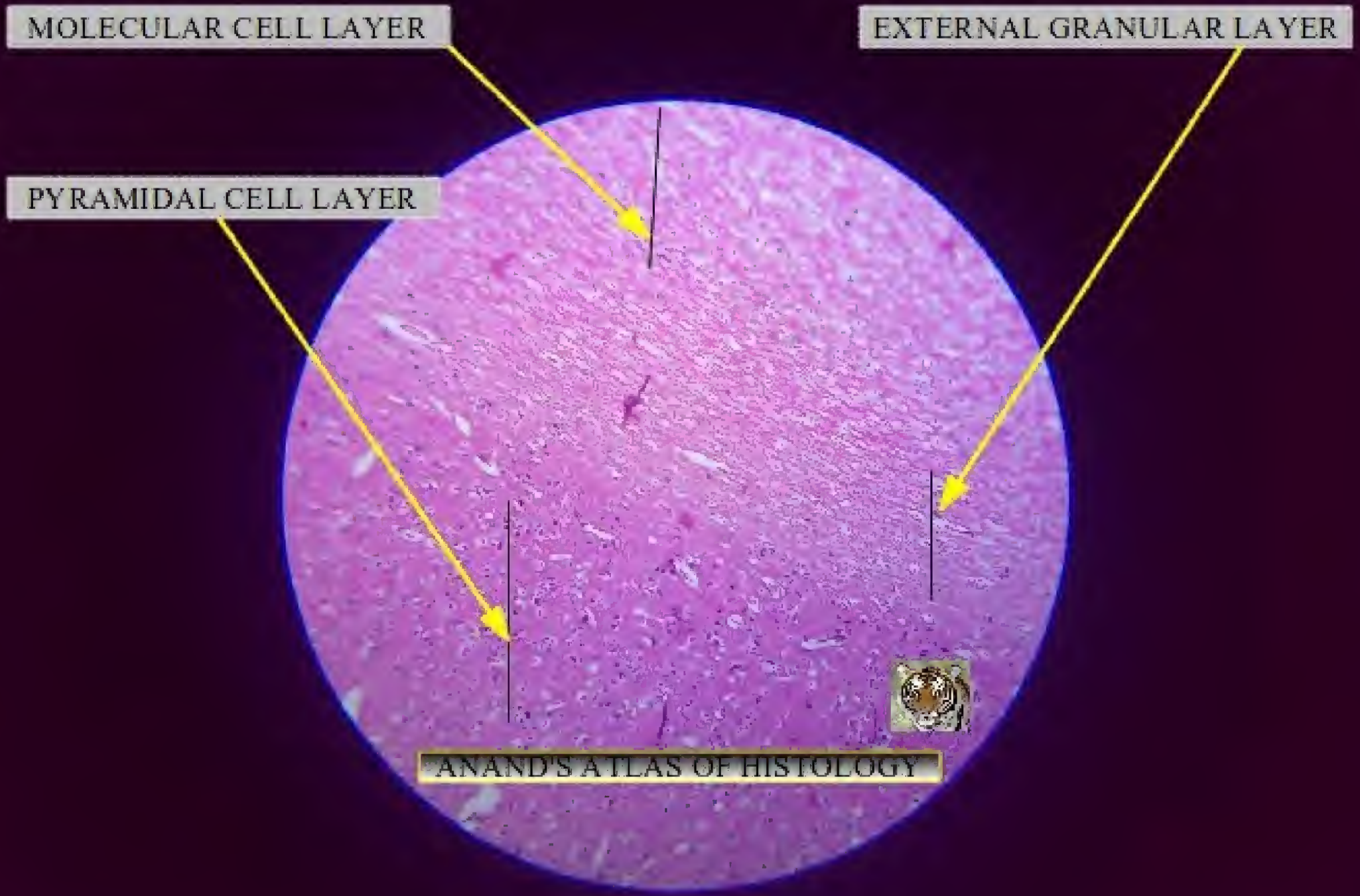
1. EPITHELIUM IS STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS KERATINISED EPITHELIUM
2. PRESENCE OF TARSAL GLANDS
3. PRESENCE OF SKELETAL MUSCLE

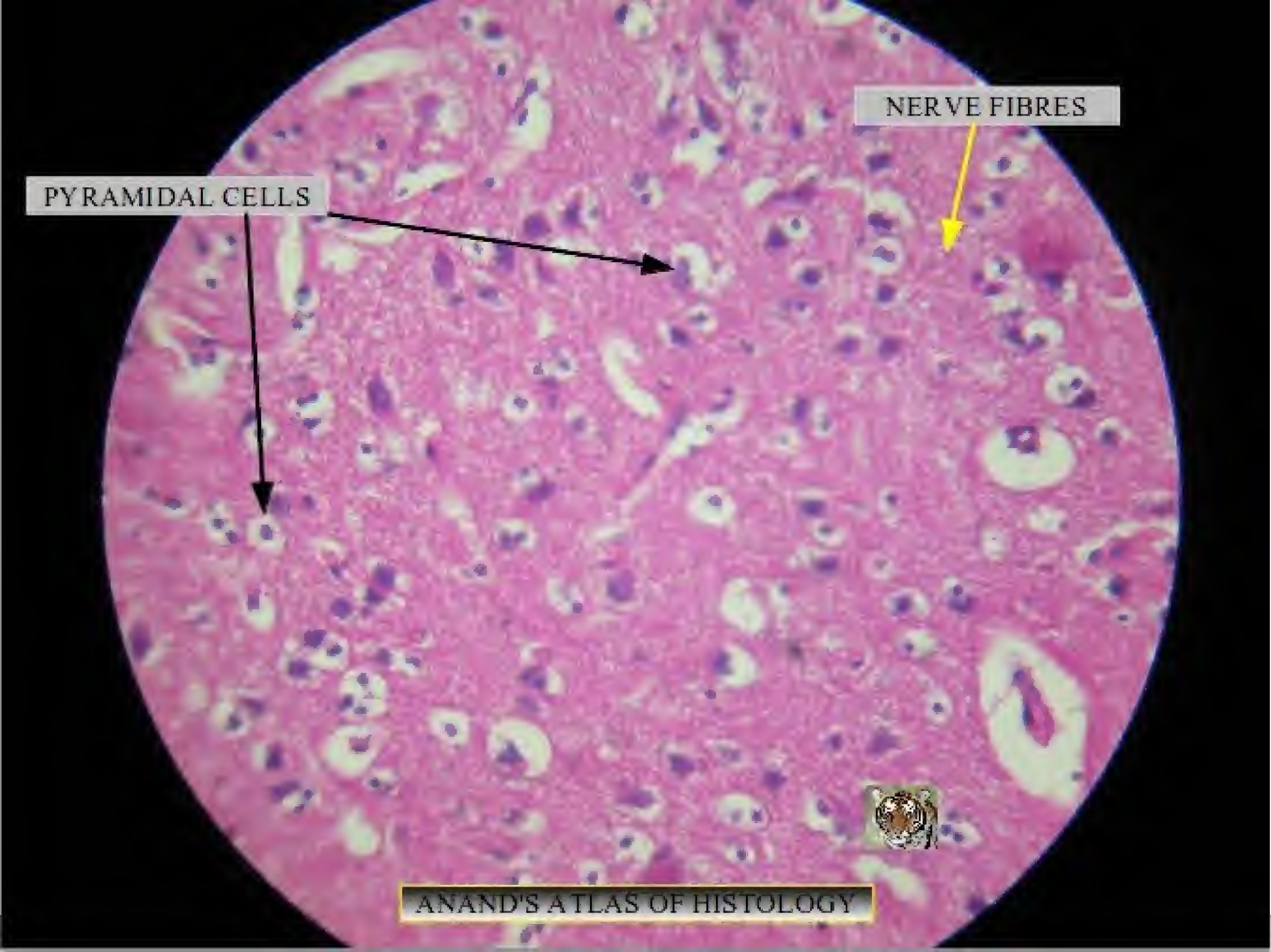
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

CEREBRUM
CEREBELLUM
SPINAL CORD
SENSORY GANGLION
AUTONOMIC GANGLION

CEREBRUM


MOLECULAR CELL LAYER
EXTERNAL GRANULAR LAYER
PYRAMIDAL CELL LAYER
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

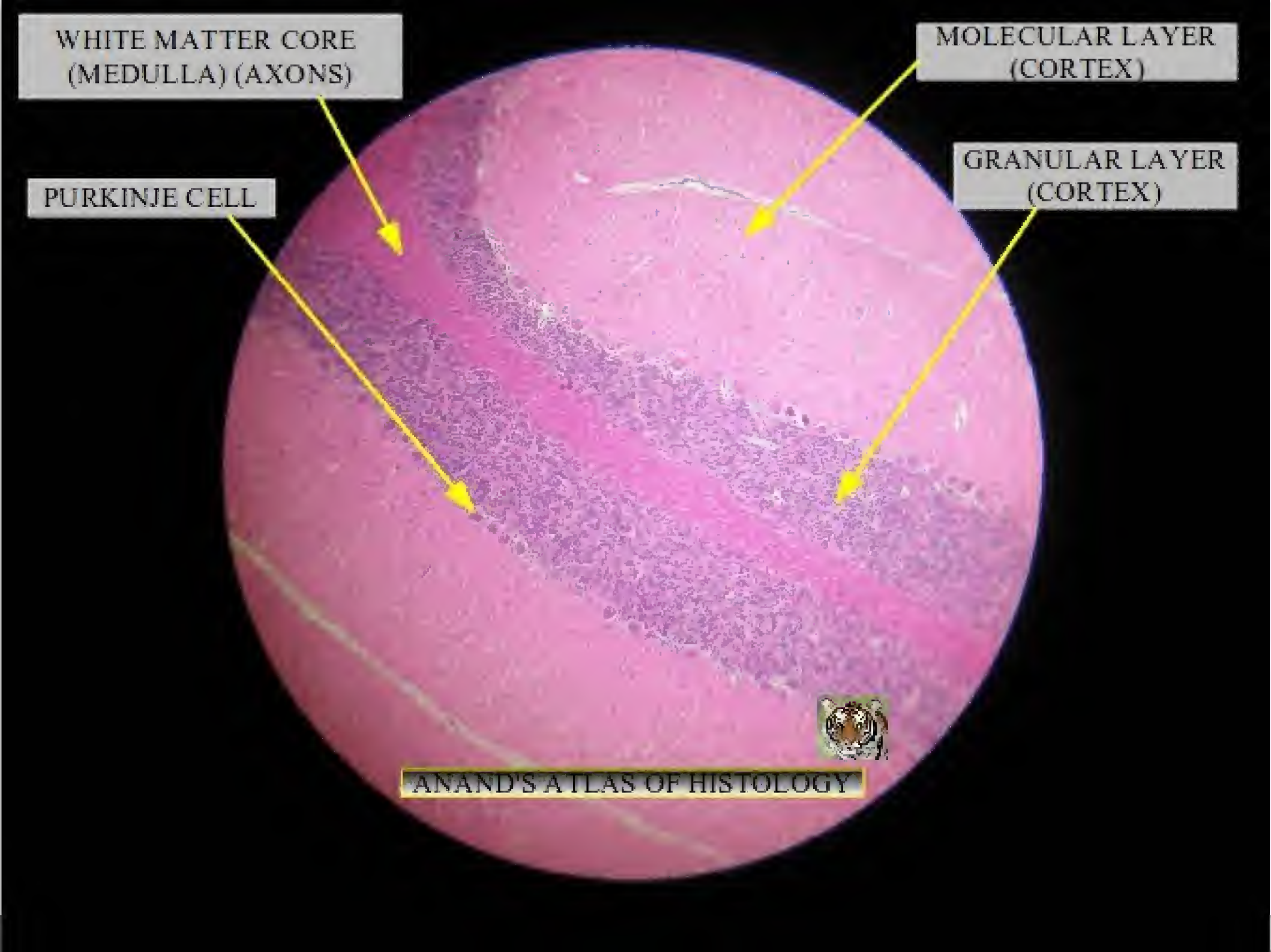

NERVE FIBRES
PYRAMIDAL CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

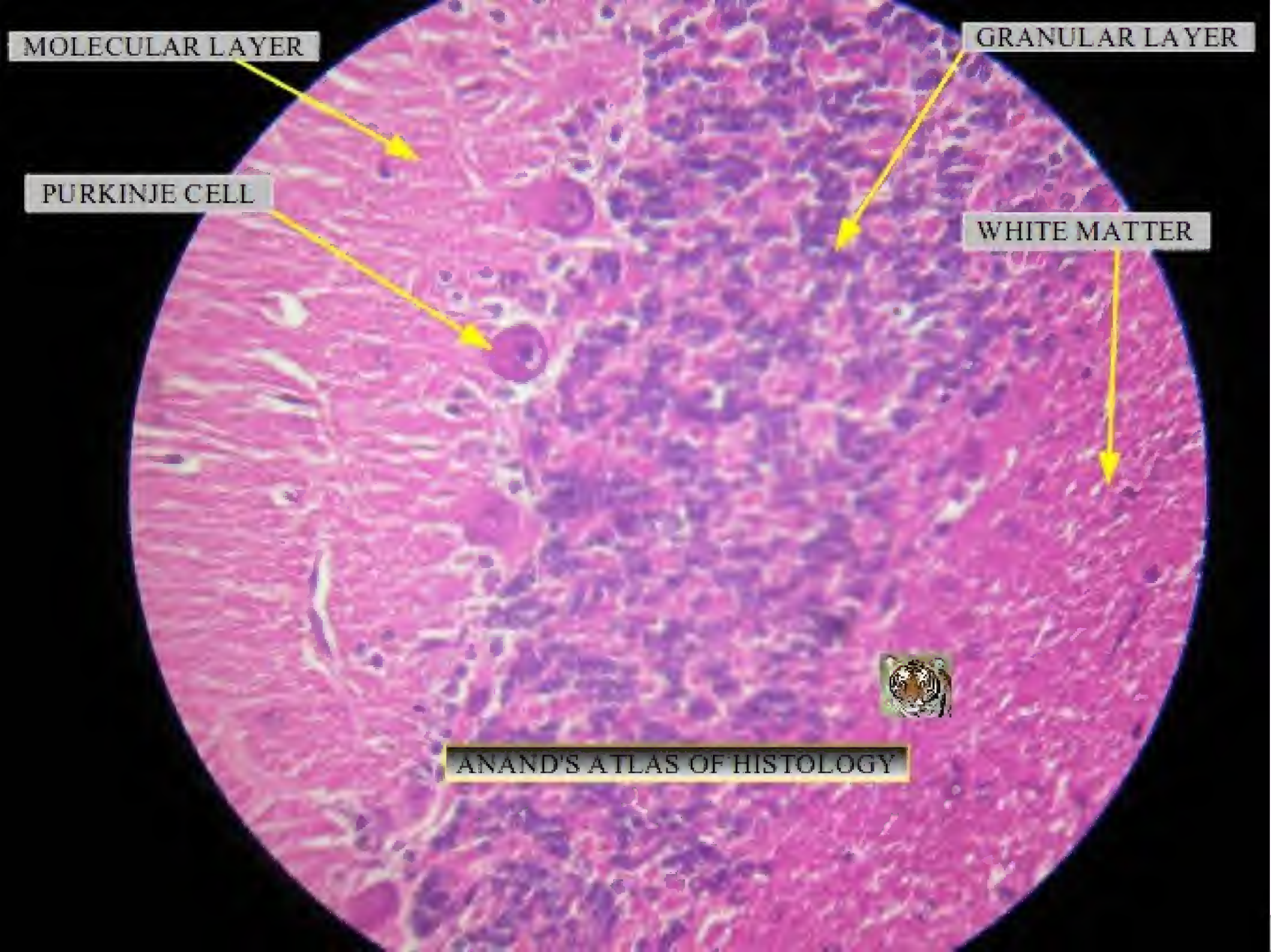
CEREBRUM

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. CEREBRAL CORTEX IS MADE UP OF SIX LAYERS
2. GRANULAR LAYER CONSISTS OF CLOSELY PACKED STELLATE CELLS
3. INNER PYRAMIDAL LAYER CONSISTS OF LARGE PYRAMIDAL CELLS (BETZ CELLS)

CEREBELLUM


WHITE MATTER CORE (MEDULLA) (AXONS)
MOLECULAR LAYER (CORTEX)
PURKINJE CELL
GRANULAR LAYER (CORTEX)
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

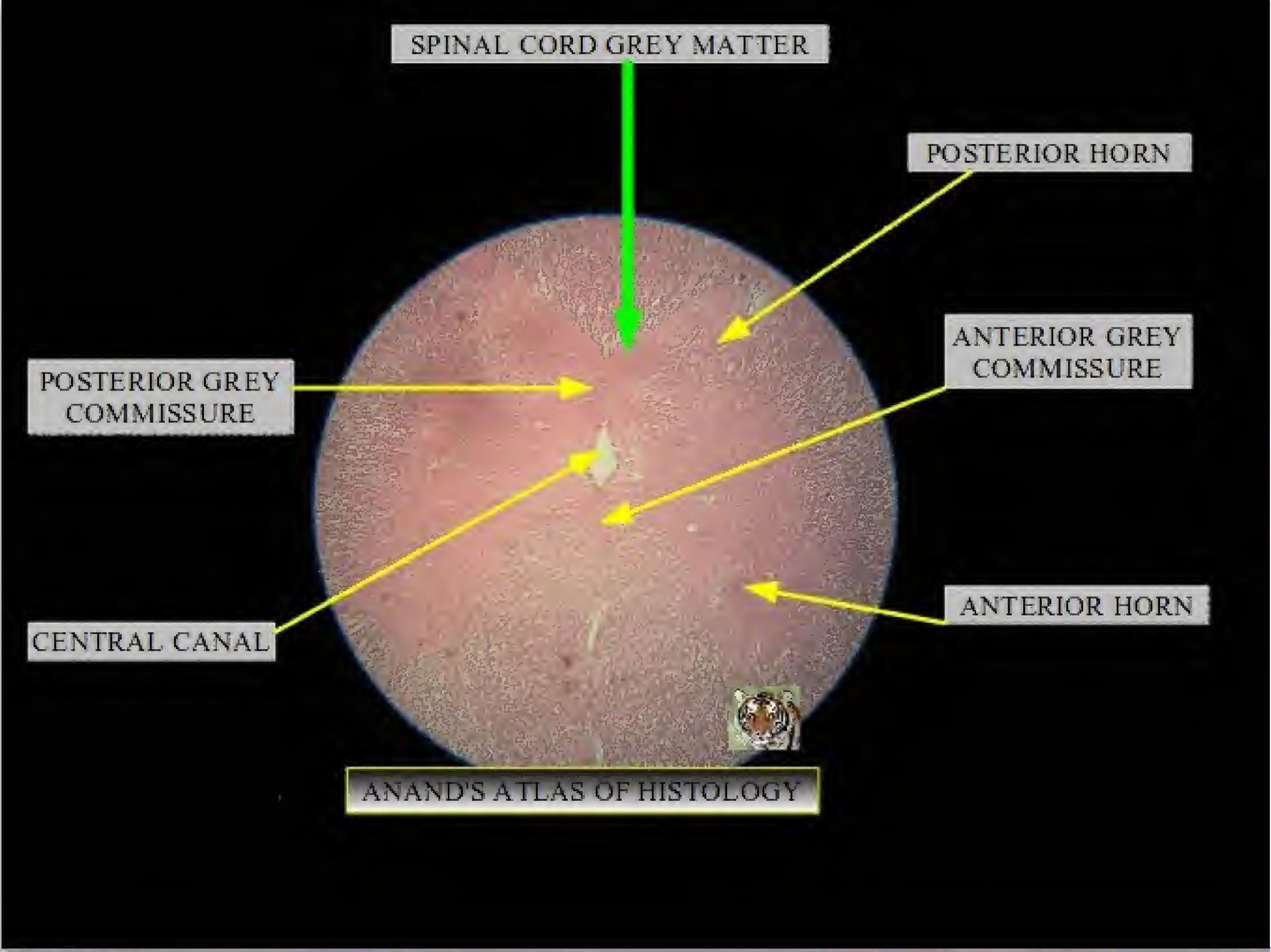

MOLECULAR LAYER
GRANULAR LAYER
PURKINJE CELL
WHITE MATTER
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

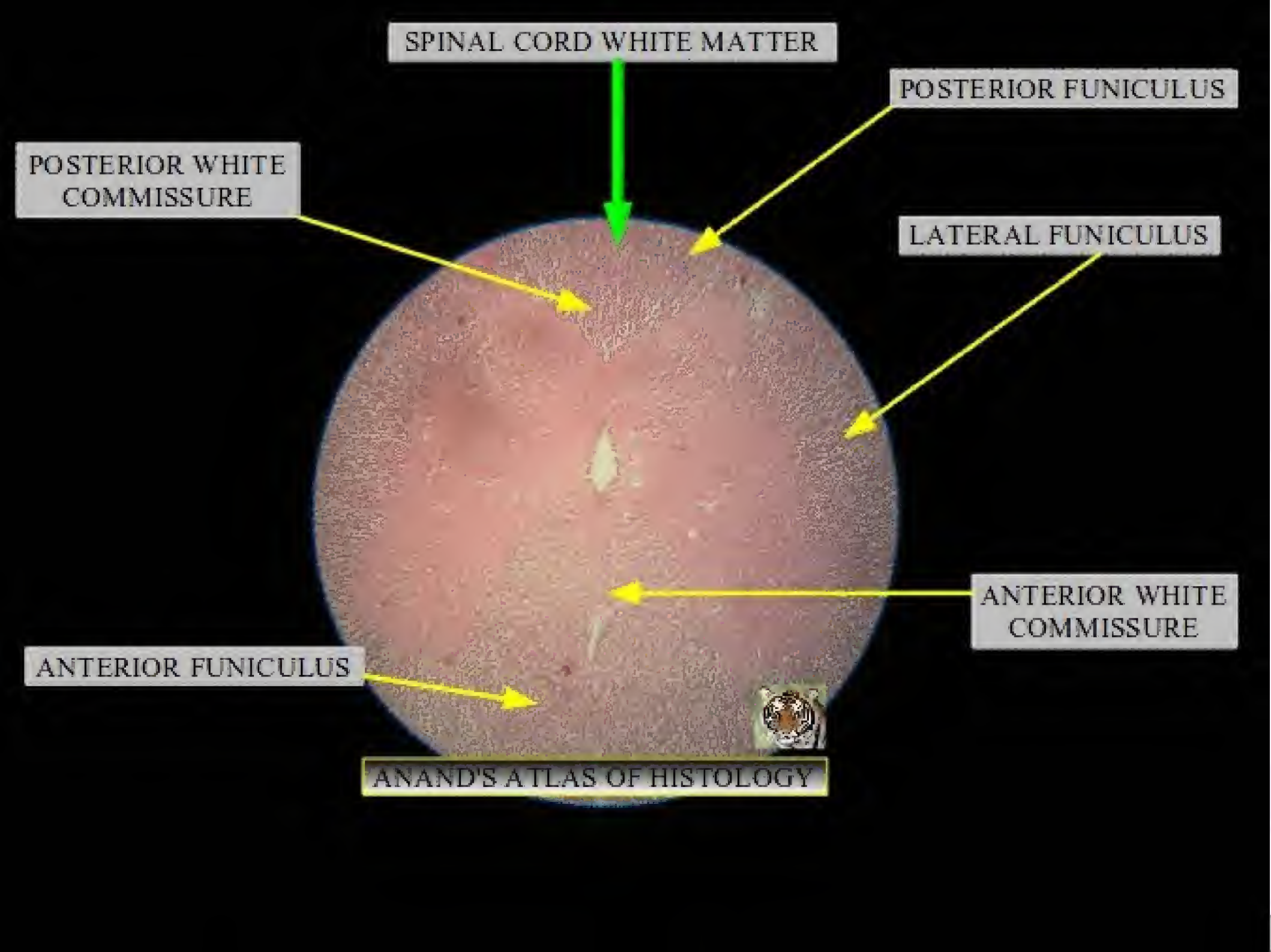
CEREBELLUM

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MADE UP OF OUTER GREY MATTER AND INNER WHITE MATTER
2. GREY MATTER (CORTEX) MADE UP OF THREE LAYERS – MOLECULAR CELL LAYER, PURKINJE CELL LAYER AND GRANULAR CELL LAYER
3. WHITE MATTER (MEDULLA) IS MADE UP OF AXONS

SPINAL CORD


SPINAL CORD GREY MATTER
POSTERIOR HORN
ANTERIOR GREY COMMISSURE
POSTERIOR GREY COMMISSURE
ANTERIOR HORN
CENTRAL CANAL
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


SPINAL CORD WHITE MATTER
POSTERIOR FUNICULUS
POSTERIOR WHITE COMMISSURE
LATERAL FUNICULUS
ANTERIOR WHITE COMMISSURE
ANTERIOR FUNICULUS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

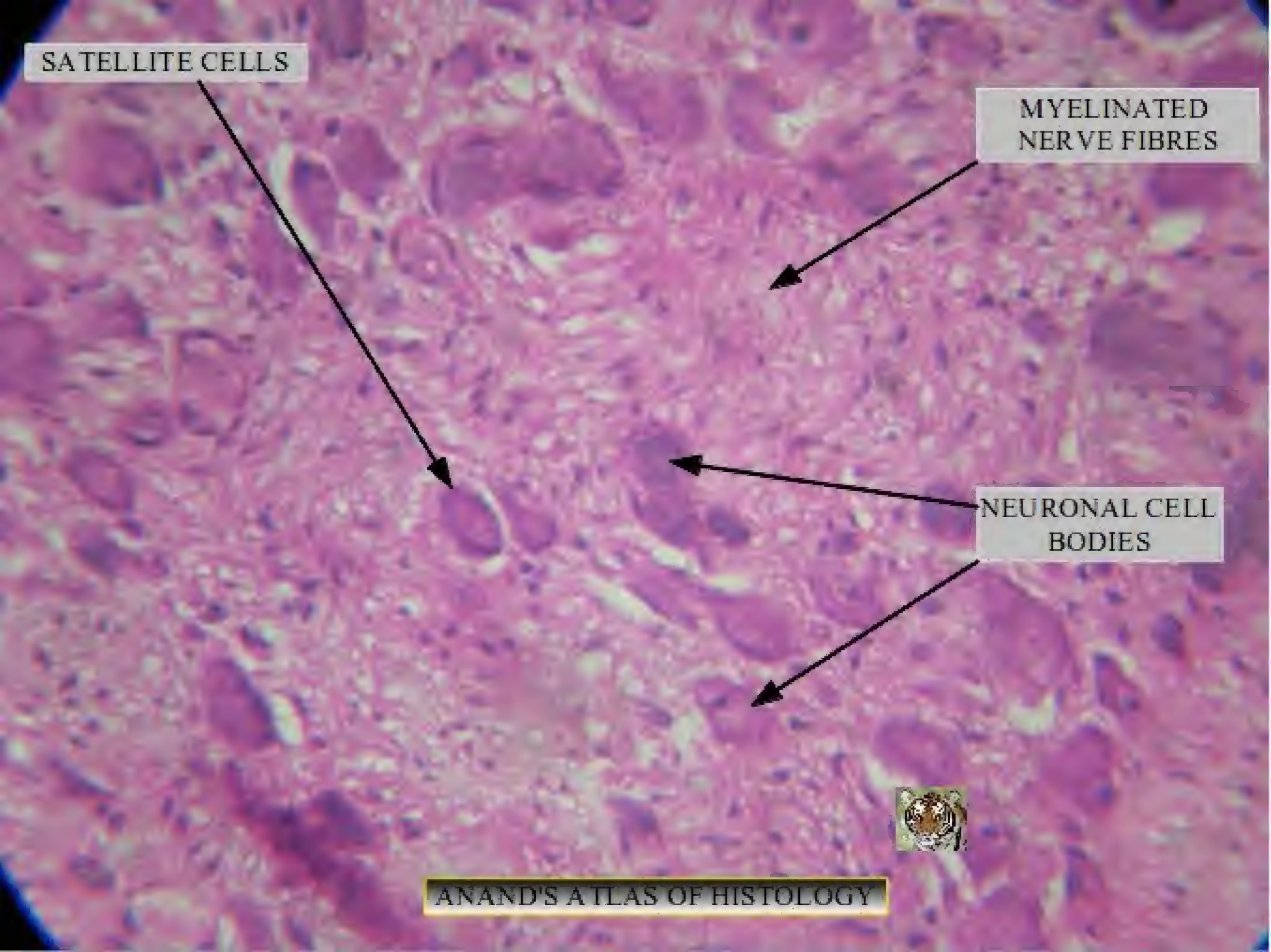
SPINAL CORD

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. PRESENCE OF GREY MATTER AND WHITE MATTER
2. GREY MATTER CONTAINS ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR HORNS (LATERAL HORN IS PRESENT ONLY IN THE THORACIC SEGMENT)
3. WHITE MATTER CONTAINS ANTERIOR, LATERAL AND POSTERIOR FUNICULI
4. PRESENCE OF CENTRAL CANAL

SENSORY GANGLION


NEURONAL CELL BODIES
MYELINATED NERVE FIBRES
CONNECTIVE TISSUE CAPSULE
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

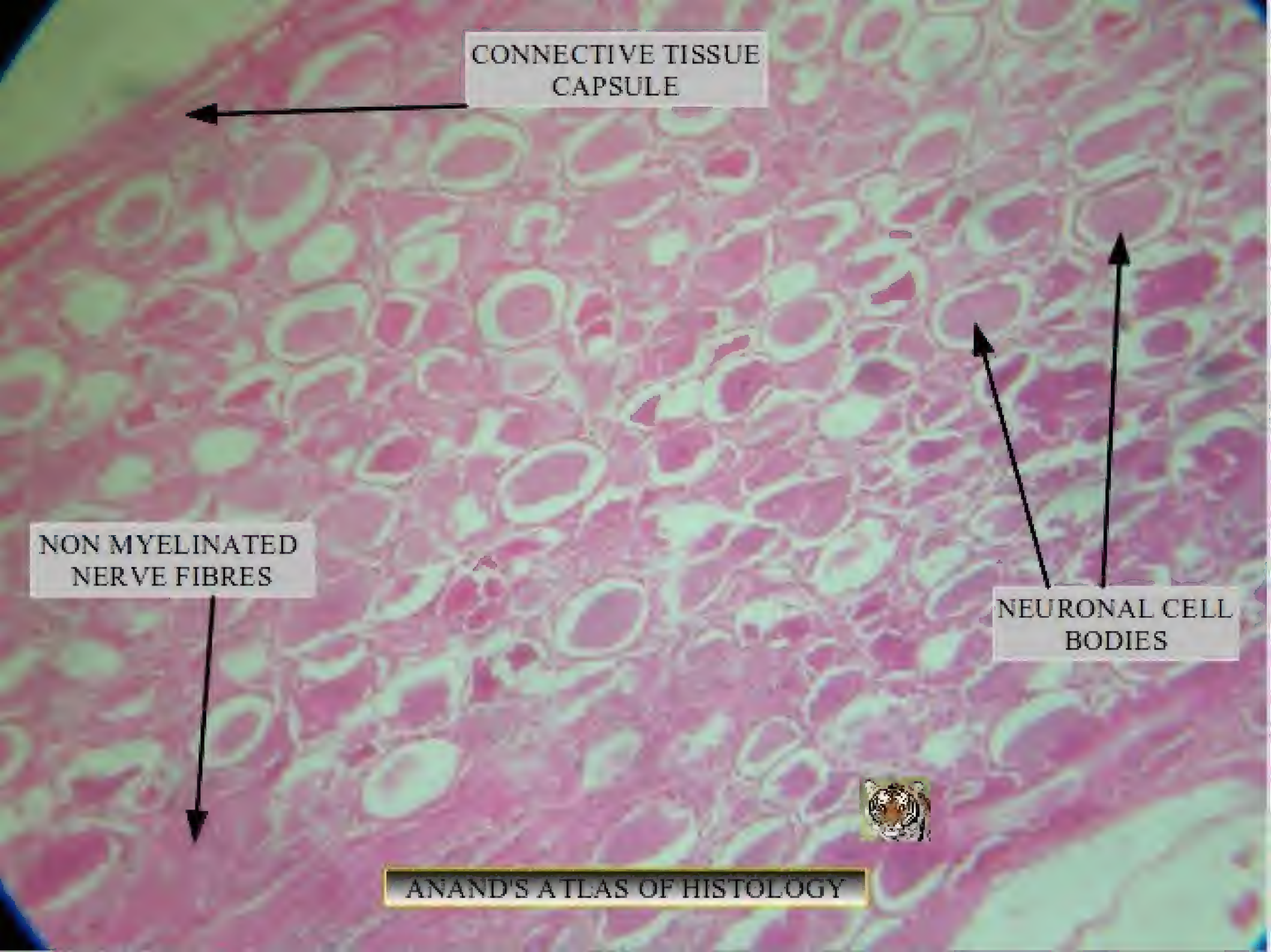

SATELLITE CELLS
MYELINATED NERVE FIBRES
NEURONAL CELL BODIES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

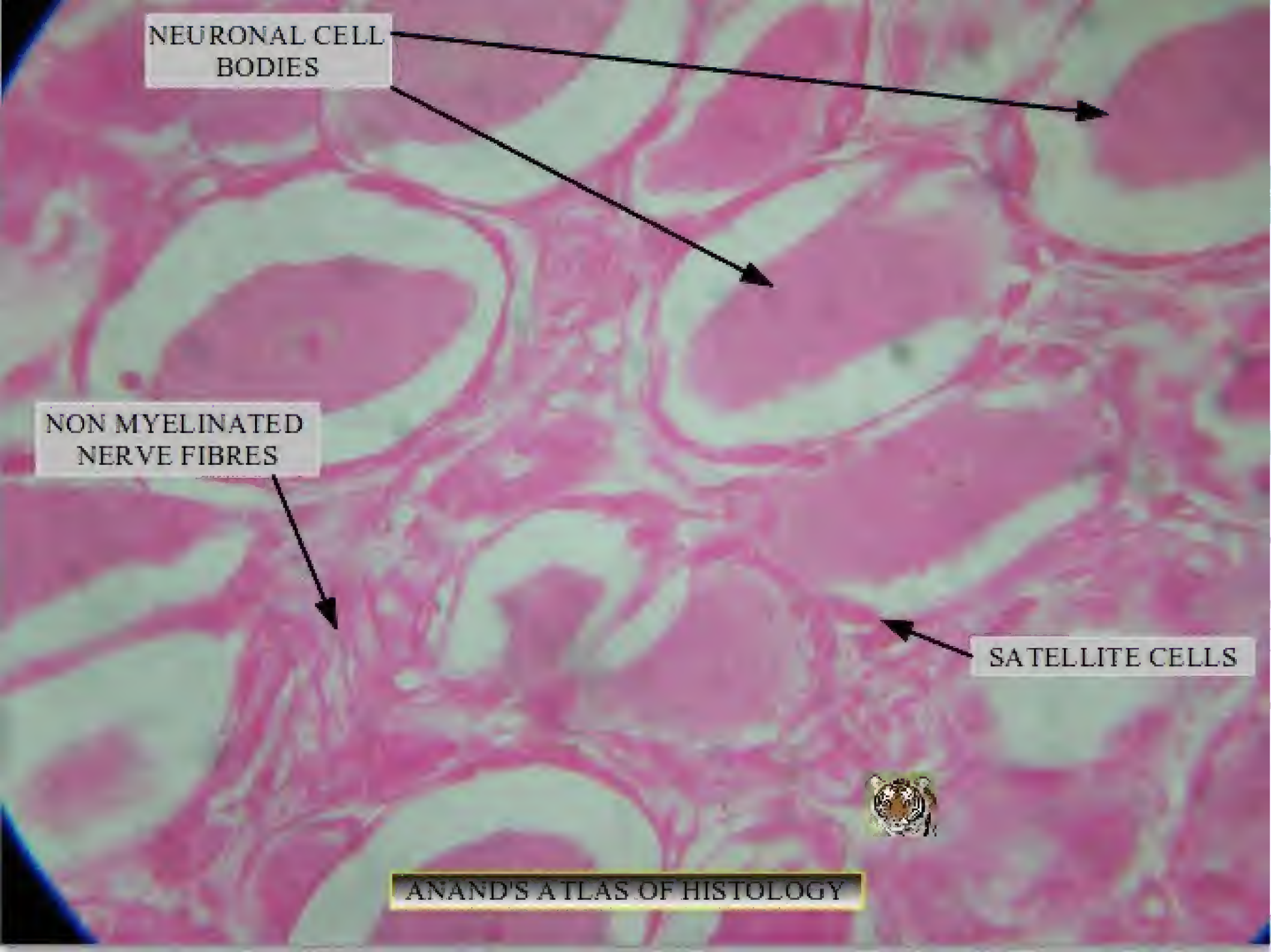
SENSORY GANGLION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. LARGE NEURONS ARE SEEN ARRANGED IN THE PERIPHERY
2. EACH NEURON IS SURROUNDED BY A LAYER OF SATELLITE CELLS
3. CONNECTIVE TISSUE CAPSULE COVERS THE GANGLION

AUTONOMIC GANGLION


CONNECTIVE TISSUE CAPSULE
NON MYELINATED NERVE FIBRES
NEURONAL CELL BODIES
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY


NEURONAL CELL BODIES
NON MYELINATED NERVE FIBRES
SATELLITE CELLS
ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

AUTONOMIC GANGLION

POINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

1. MEDIUM TO SMALL SIZED NEURONS ARE SEEN SCATTERED ALL OVER
2. SATELLITE CELLS ARE SEEN ARRANGED ON THE PERIPHERY OF THE NEURON BUT ARE NOT WELL DEFINED
3. CONNECTIVE TISSUE CAPSULE COVERS THE GANGLION

THANK YOU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Herr Linus Torvalds for his magnanimous gesture
2. Messrs Canonical Inc – The Concept, Design and Result of this work was done on Precise Pangolin
3. To all my blood brothers, Past, Present and Future of the 12th Battalion The Assam Regiment (Wangdung) of the Indian Army from where I derive my inner strength
4. My family, friends, teachers and well wishers for their blessings

ANAND'S ATLAS OF HISTOLOGY

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2013

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Major.Dr.A.Anand